

No. 28

SEPTEMBER 22, 1910

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



THE CHARLES SCHWEINLEN PLAY

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Concerning the Peanut.

WHEN you invest a nickel in a bag of warm, appetizing peanuts and munch them contentedly at the ball game or throw them to the squirrels in the park, you do not pause to think how much is spent on those nuts by the country's population each year. Do you realize that with that nickel you are contributing to an industry that last year farmed a \$1,000,000 crop, which, placed on the market in various forms, reached the astounding sum of \$36,000,000? 'Tis a seductive nut. When you make up your mind to eat "just one more," that one goes on in an arithmetic progression. The peanut was born in America. From a humble beginning as an infant industry it has grown to be a pretty husky youth. Scientists claim that the peanut is the only food staple which will at once nourish man, beast, bird and the soil. It is the most nutritious of nuts, rich in tissue-building properties and containing glucose and carbohydrates. It is, too, the cheapest of nuts. As regards price, average number in a pound, edible part, waste, fat and economy, the peanut is in a class by itself. A pound contains about three hundred and fifty nuts, costing ten cents. The edible portion is 73.6 and 26.4 waste. The amount of fat is about eighty per cent. The Texas pecan is the nearest competitor to the peanut. It sells, however, for over a third more, averaging but two hundred and sixteen to a pound. Its waste is 61.8 per cent. and it contains sixty-eight per cent of fat. At present about five-sixths of the crop comes from Virginia and most of the balance from Tennessee, Georgia, West Virginia and the Carolinas. Most of the Southern States contribute some.

How We Waste Money,

IS IT any wonder the appropriations of the last Congress reached the billion mark? As an experiment, a year or more ago, some fifteen or eighteen battleships were equipped with skeleton or woven-wire masts, at a cost of ten thousand dollars each. Now they have all got to come down. The experiment could have been tried out just as effectively on one or two ships as on eighteen, and no one but Uncle Sam would have been so prodigal as even to think of doing it on a larger scale. Instances like this give point to the demand for a business administration of the government and show the wisdom of President Taft's commission which is to inquire into the business methods of all the departments.

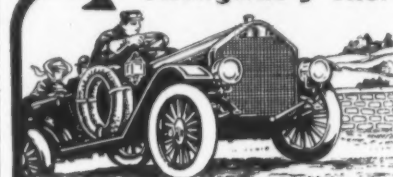
A Wonderful Southern Republic.

CHILI is one of the strongest and the most energetic of our South American neighbors. During the past twenty years the republic has made remarkable strides. Its population is less than that of New York City and its area is about ten per cent. greater than that of the State of Texas. It has a coast line of about 6,225 miles, extending through thirty-six degrees of latitude, from Cape Horn to the Peruvian border. The average width of the national territory is ninety miles. One-third of the country, the northern part, is a desert; but from that waste of land a large part of the national wealth is derived. One hundred and twenty-seven million dollars are invested there in the nitrate industry. More than three-quarters of the exports of the country are products of that section, including minerals and metals. The central section of Chili is agricultural, and the government strives to foster and develop farming by increasing transportation facilities, assisting in irrigation projects and the encouragement of immigration. Great forests of valuable timber abound and there are huge pasture tracts adapted to cattle raising and farming. The recent opening of the Trans-Andean Railway brought Valparaiso and Santiago nearer to Europe commercially than they were before. As a commercial nation, Chili ranks third in the list of Latin-American countries, Argentina and Brazil being the leaders.

Same Thing.

"City people don't buy gold bricks, you know," said the summer young man.
"No," replied Farmer Cornfossel; "they jes' keep pikin' along, buyin' melons an' such that look good on the outside."

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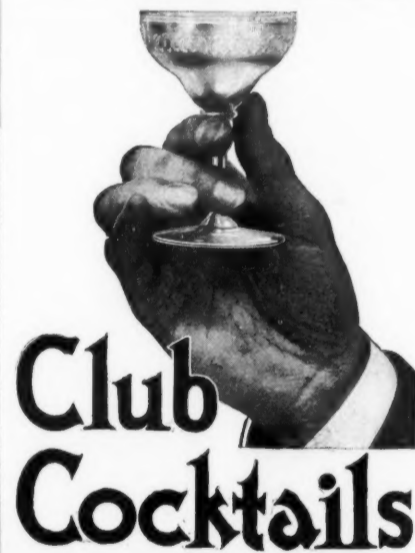
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It does not take many minutes saved or errors prevented in a week to make the Comptometer a profitable investment.

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The "Broncho Buster" is the hat of a gentleman and is suitable for all weathers and occasions, a very picturesque, breezy style that looks well on any head—originally manufactured and sold by us exclusively. Five dollars won't buy its equal anywhere.

DESCRIPTION—The "Broncho Buster" is made of fine quality felt, light tan color, very light-weight, trimmed with richly carved Mexican leather band. The brim is a "never-flop" and will positively hold its shape. The "Broncho Buster" is made in two dimensions; brim 3 inches, crown 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; brim 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, crown 5 inches, a regular \$5 hat, sent express prepaid for \$3.

Be sure to state size.

The "Broncho Buster" is on sale at the one best hat store in your city for \$3. We guarantee to refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied with the "Broncho Buster."

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THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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Next Week's Issue

Dated September 29th, 1910

First Airship Number Ever Issued by an American Magazine.

GLENN CURTISS, the famous aviator, tells of his thrilling, epoch-making flight by air from Albany to New York.

HUDSON MAXIM, known the world over as an inventor, scholar and philosopher, contributes an astounding prophecy of aviation in 2010.

THE HISTORY OF AVIATION—detailed in a stirring narrative by Jack Ball, the English aeronautic expert.

THE FIRST AERONAUTIC DICTIONARY—a complete lexicon of terms used by aviators, which you ought to know.

"AN ENEMY IN MIDAIR"—Patrick Vaux's tense story of the next great war. A masterful imaginative work.

LAUNCHING THE AERO-DREADNOUGHT—a full-page pictorial forecast by H. A. Petersen, the celebrated marine and aeronautic artist.

AIRSHIPS OF ALL TYPES AND ALL NATIONS—a double-page display of machines of all models and the famous aviators of the day.

WOMEN AND THE AEROPLANE—a unique photographic gallery of feminine enthusiasts.

THE SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS keep abreast of the times. "People Talked About" and "The Public Forum" reflect the thought of the day. "Jasper's Hints to Money-makers" and the "Hermit's Life-insurance Suggestions" cover the financial field. The Amateur Photo Contest maintains its popularity.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD—in picture and criticism.

FOREIGN NEWS—a digest of the activities of men and women the world over.

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Forty Centuries Old are the Countries visited on the Grand Oriental Cruise

by the new twin-screw S. S. *Cleveland* (17,000 tons), of the Hamburg-American Line, leaving New York, January 28, 1911, for Madeira, Spain, the Mediterranean and the Orient. Duration of voyage 80 days, with all possible comforts on board, and all arrangements ashore under the twenty-year-old experienced management of the Hamburg-American Line. Cost from \$325 up.

Grand Cruises to South America

by the well-known S. S. *Blucher*, leaving New York January 21, 1911, for the East Coast of South America. Duration of voyage 74 days. Cost from \$350 up.

Three West Indies Cruises

by S. S. *Moltke* leaving New York on January 24 and February 25, 1911, for cruises of 28 days' duration, \$150 and up, and on March 28 for a cruise of 16 days' duration, \$85 and up.

Two Grand Cruises Around the World

by the new twin-screw S. S. *Cleveland*, leaving New York on November 1, 1911, and San Francisco, February 17, 1912. Cost from \$650 up.

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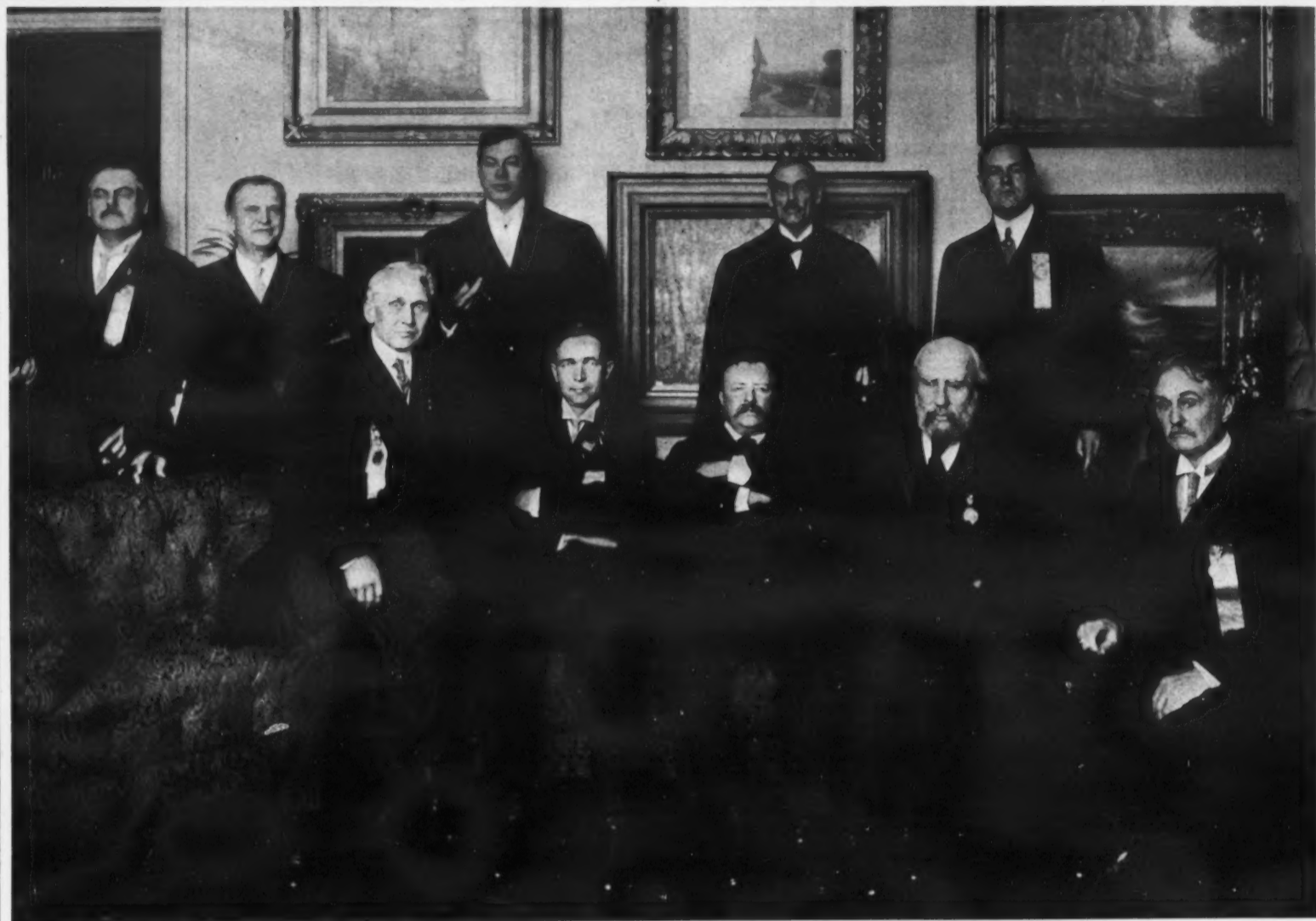
"ALCOHOLISM OR LIQUOR MANIA"

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The *Montclair Herald* says: "Mr. Earl, who is one of the clever men of Montclair, and a specialist in the treatment of Alcoholism and Neurasthenia, has written a valuable and interesting work describing the peculiar symptoms which mark the many strange phases of the Alcoholic disorder. It should be in the hands of all those who make use of Distilled or Fermented Liquors in any shape or form."

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Colonel Roosevelt and His Hosts at the Conservation Congress.

Copyright by Rembrandt.
The reception committee which officiated at the Twin Cities on September 6th, when the ex-President addressed the huge assemblage at St. Paul. Top row, left to right: Cal E. Stone, Ely S. Warner, Mayor H. P. Keller, of St. Paul; Colonel O. A. Brodie, R. L. Wyman. Sitting: Frank B. Kellogg, Governor A. O. Eberhart, of Minnesota; Colonel Roosevelt, James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, and Judge N. B. Koon.



The Greatest and Most Costly Railroad Terminal in the World.

The new Pennsylvania Railroad station of New York City, at Seventh Avenue and 33d Street. It covers more territory than any other building ever constructed at one time in the history of the world, extending, with the yards, over twenty-eight acres of ground. The exterior walls extend about one-half a mile all told. It was erected in less than six years' time. The building represents an expenditure greater than was ever before incurred by a private corporation for a single undertaking. The cost was over \$102,000,000. Every practicable convenience, the cleverest of mechanical and electrical inventions, every safeguard against danger have been utilized in its construction.



Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



CXI.

Thursday, September 22, 1910

No. 2872

Economy the Watchword of Taft.

THE WATCHWORD of the Taft administration is economy. Special meetings of the Cabinet are being held at which the President is emphasizing the need of the closest economy in the administration of the government. It is a pleasure to know that the President is devoting himself to the study of the ways and means for cutting down expenses. Our businesslike Secretary of the Treasury, under a new law, is empowered to assemble all the estimates of expenditures of the departments and bureaus and ascertain if the revenues of the government will meet them. It is the purpose of the President, if a deficit is disclosed, to take some method of meeting it.

The people of this country are impressed with the urgent need of economy in all directions and especially in the public service. While it may be true that this is a billion-dollar country and therefore is entitled to a billion-dollar budget, the fact stares us in the face that one of the ablest, most experienced and most capable business men in the Congress of the United States—Senator Aldrich—is on record as saying that, if the government were administered as economically as a large private business customarily is, a saving approximating \$300,000,000 a year could be made. A profound impression was made on the American people by this statement from such a reliable source and undoubtedly an impression was made on the President himself, for his determination to bring the appropriations of all the departments down to the lowest level is evidence of that fact.

If the people of this country would devote more time to calling the attention of their representatives in Congress to the need of enforcing economy and less attention to attacks on the President, the members of his Cabinet, Senator Aldrich and other watchdogs of the treasury, they would come nearer to fulfilling the obligations of good citizenship.



Japan Breaks Faith with Korea.

THE ANNEXATION of Korea by Japan replaces a protectorate which was in substance if not in name actual rule and possession. From the Powers comes no protest and objection from little Korea would be idle. In the treaty of February 23, 1904, two weeks after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, Japan secured her first real grip on the destiny of Korea. To protect her little dominion from the rapacity of the Russian Bear, Korea in this treaty expressed "full confidence" in the government of Japan and promised to follow her counsel in certain administrative reforms. Japan's part in the treaty was a specific guarantee of the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean empire. But, following the outcome of the war, Japan's diplomatic relations have been dictated by the fortunes of war rather than a fulfillment of treaty obligations.

While it is true that Russia, in the treaty of Portsmouth, agreed "neither to obstruct nor to interfere with the measures of guidance, protection and control which the government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea," we cannot see what right Russia and Japan had thus to make a football of the sovereignty of Korea, or how Japan could be a party to such a concession on the part of Russia, in view of her prior agreement with the Korean government guaranteeing the "independence and territorial integrity" of the latter. Japanese diplomacy moves swiftly as silently, and by the treaty of November 17th, 1905, between Japan and Korea, the latter turned over to Japan the conduct of her foreign relations and agreed to receive a Japanese resident-general at Seoul. The appointment of the Marquis Ito to this position, the failure of his conciliatory methods and his assassination on October 26th, 1907, by a Korean patriot, is familiar history. Since that time events have moved rapidly to the final obliteration of every vestige of independence on the part of Korea.

It has been suggested that Japan's attitude toward Korea is paralleled by our own entrance into the Orient. But while it is true the United States took a firm hold upon the Philippines, there is this distinction between the two cases: We have steadily and consistently been endeavoring to educate the Filipinos to the point of self-government, while in Japan's severe dealing with Korea there has not been the least suggestion of any such policy. Japan has viewed Korea with envious eyes ever since the treaty by which she "opened" the "Hermit Empire" to the

world, and the swiftness with which she has moved from a guarantee of independence six years ago to annexation to-day is indicative of what Japan stands ready to do in every instance where she feels that she dares.



Clean House in New York.

THE CANDIDATE of the Republican party for the governorship of New York this fall must be his own platform. Much is at stake in the great Empire State. In all probability it will become the pivotal State again in the next presidential election. Too many personalities have entered into the issues in New York. They should all be eliminated. The one important thing is to have a housecleaning in the Republican party. The painful revelations in the Allds case, which led to the expulsion from the senate of its chosen leader, and the revelations affecting other Republican legislators now being made by a legislative investigating committee go far toward justifying the attitude which Governor Hughes so consistently maintained toward those who have been guiding the Republican party in the State.

Governor Hughes did not seek to punish or to reward any one. He stood consistently and fearlessly in favor of better leadership, a higher standard in public life and a freer expression of the public will in the selection of our officials. For these things the people of this State are also standing. It is because of this fact that they are giving their support to Chairman Griscom, of the New York County committee, who is leading the forces of reform and progress.

The approaching Republican State convention at Saratoga will be the most important ever held. Upon its outcome may depend not only the success of the party in this commonwealth in 1910, but success in the great national contest of 1912. The State ticket, therefore, should have at its head a fearless, outspoken, determined leader of the Hughes type, whose motto should be, "No step backward!" and every man on the State ticket should be of the same character. This is not a year when a State ticket can be made up out of compromises with bargain-hunting spoilsmen. The people demand a thorough housecleaning. Any little boss who stands in their pathway will be trampled under foot.



The Lesson of a Great Crime.

IN THE general rejoicing over the recovery of Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, party lines are obliterated. The dastardly attempt to kill the mayor not only revealed a wider interest in his career than even he or his friends had realized, but awakened interest and sympathy in many new quarters. The attempted assassination is to be condemned not merely because it was a zealous and faithful public official who was shot, but because it was a blow at the entire community. Sought by his friends to submit to a personal bodyguard, Mr. Gaynor, with genuine democratic simplicity, abhorred the idea. Should the frequent repetition of such experiences make it necessary to surround our executives with a bodyguard, it would be singularly out of harmony with the simplicity of a republic whose officials, from mayors to President, ought to be able to mingle freely among their fellow-citizens who chose them to office.

An alarming feature of the effort to take the life of Mayor Gaynor is the indirect responsibility of a certain type of newspaper in breeding distrust and hatred toward public officials. When the would-be assassin was searched, there was found in his pockets an editorial clipping from one of the yellow journals, denouncing the administration for directing that city employes be put in uniforms. The editorial insisted that if the subordinates were put in uniforms, then the heads of departments and the mayor himself should be—the whole sinister purpose of the article being to array the employes against the mayor and the leading officials. That Gallagher was influenced by the newspaper he carried in his pocket is shown by his statement following the shooting in which the cheap and dangerous reasoning of the editorial was plainly reflected. Gallagher should be given all the law will allow, but there should be some way also to reach the yellow journals which by their specious appeals and their insincere comments on municipal matters put a premium on just such things as assassination.

The Plain Truth.

"NO SAFE aeroplane yet," so the executive head of the London Mail is represented as declaring when he arrived in this country recently. Aeroplanes, of course, are still in the experimental stage and those who are most experienced in their use would be last to say there was not danger every time one went up. But does not every wonderful invention have to go through an experimental stage more or less prolonged? It was true of the steamboat and the railroad and even more recently of the automobile. The slow-to-believe thought at first that none of these would ever be more than man's plaything, yet in its turn each helped to revolutionize the social and economic life of the world. In all three an element of risk remains, which may never be entirely obliterated. And while the automobile is still a luxury for the minority, its general use grows apace and for purely practical purposes it will not be many years before it will entirely displace the horse on our city streets. The art of flying, in its experimental stages at least, is not for timid natures or for old age, but pre-eminently for daring youth. W. Kennedy Jones is correct in affirming that "there will be many killed before a really safe aeroplane is built," but finally the "really safe aeroplane" will be found. Then it will be a sport and means of travel for every one.

WHAT would a jurymen think if, while some of his fellow-jurymen were absent, and particularly those who believed in the innocence of the prisoner, the rest of the jury should get together and find him guilty? Would such a verdict stand with any fair-minded man? Yet this is precisely what was done in the case of Secretary Ballinger, when five members of the Congressional Investigating Committee of twelve members voted in favor of a resolution condemning the accused. We are sorry to find that among this five was one Republican, Congressman Madison, of Kansas. It stands to his great discredit. It is not surprising that Mr. Ballinger's friends are indignant at this snap judgment, but this action is in entire accord with the prosecution of the Secretary from the outset. Wildest charges of the most serious nature were made against his administration, yet when his accusers, including Glavis, Pinchot and Garfield, were offered the freest opportunity to prove the allegations, the charges of corruption fell to the ground. The worst that could be said by his opponents was that the Secretary was not up to the "ethical standards" of his accusers. We know that public clamor has been aroused against Mr. Ballinger, one prominent daily newspaper having asserted that, no matter if he were as pure as a dove, he should withdraw from the Cabinet; but we do not believe that the honest sentiment of the people will justify such a statement. General Grant held that a public servant was entitled to hold his place until his guilt had been established, and we agree with that conclusion.

A FAMOUS American statesman once remarked to the writer that the Newfoundland fishery question, if not amicably settled, might involve our country in war with Great Britain. The fact that The Hague tribunal has finally settled this long-pending and seriously involved question is, therefore, a matter of the greatest satisfaction, although the decision, it is generally conceded, is not altogether satisfactory to our fishermen. The liberty of Americans to take fish in the waters of Newfoundland or Canada was conceded, but subject to the same regulations as those established for domestic fishermen. The most important contention was decided against the Americans—that is, that the three-mile shore limit which must be observed is not indicated by the windings of the shore, but by a straight line from headland to headland. As some of the bays of Newfoundland are very wide, this excludes the Americans from some of the finest fishing waters on the Atlantic coast. While disappointment will be felt by the American people, every one concedes that the best possible presentation of our case was made by the splendid representatives of the United States. Senator Root, in his exhaustive closing argument, seemed to us to have presented an incontrovertible array of facts. We have no doubt that his convincing logic gave to Uncle Sam the concessions that it secured in the final award. After all, the matter of the greatest consequence is that The Hague tribunal, by its action in this famous international dispute, has demonstrated that it has a sphere of practical and far-reaching influence.

Conservation as a Successful Business Man Sees It

Uncle Sam Should Advertise the Vital Importance to the Public Welfare of Conserving Our Natural Resources

By W. D. Simmons

EDITOR'S NOTE:—One of the most practical, instructive and vitally important papers read at the great National Conservation Congress at St. Paul recently, was delivered by W. D. Simmons, President of the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis. He considered the proposition purely from a business standpoint. His novel recommendation of an advertising campaign on the part of the Federal government to make the importance of conservation known to the business interests of the country is timely and is bound to attract widespread attention. It should receive the prompt consideration of Congress at its approaching session. The press will be only too glad to help.



W. D. Simmons,
President of the Simmons
Hardware Company, of St.
Louis, who emphasizes a
new note in the conserva-
tion of natural resources.
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WE OF this generation have developed a distinctly new type in our American citizenship—one which has no prototype in the history of any other people—one which has become a most potent and influential factor in our daily affairs—our modern, high-class commercial traveler. From conclusions based largely upon the observations of the commercial travelers of this country, I will endeavor to outline to you what I believe to be the relationship between our business interests and this question of natural resources. Eighty-

odd per cent. of our people are directly or indirectly dependent for their living on business conditions. The business interest, therefore, is the greatest interest—collectively—in the country.

We should be especially cautious about experimenting with legislation that may interfere with the natural laws of trade. When this is more generally recognized and the people begin to understand that their individual daily incomes are at stake, they will put a stop to using the business interests of this country as a football for politics. In business we endeavor, by industrious and intelligent use of our capital, to produce as the fruit of our efforts an annual return without impairing the capital—without touching the principal or jeopardizing it in any manner. I commend to your consideration the consistency of applying that principle where there is involved the capital of all the people—the nation's resources.

Volumes could be written from evidences found in the valley of the Euphrates and of the Tigris, where stood the great kingdom of Babylonia—the wonder of the ancient world—in the ruins of Palmyra and Palestine; in the Barbary states, once famed as the granary of Rome—now a howling wilderness, because the Mohammedans who conquered it neglected its natural resources. In Germany they have maintained the fertility of their soil for centuries. It produces more per acre to-day than it did many generations ago. Their great forest estates have remained intact; they have cut a crop of timber from them regularly every year, producing an annual income, but the capital—the forest estate—is greater and more valuable to-day than it was before our country was discovered. Fires have not destroyed their forests.

Illinois was passed over by the first settlers as a land of no opportunities. It is to-day, in productiveness and volume of business, one of the greatest States in the Union. In Utah and Colorado vast areas formerly looked upon as barren and useless wastes have been, by the intelligent handling of natural resources, made to produce annually wonderful crops of fruit and vegetables, the traffic in which has become a great commercial industry. In the development of the Southwest—dependent very largely upon one resource—the fertility of its soil—yet, calling into being such lusty young giants as Wichita, Oklahoma City, Dallas and others of that type. In the vicinity of Birmingham, Ala.—a section which before the war was occupied mainly by cotton plantations—we find a live and prosperous modern city, the heart of a great industrial region. The change has come from developing three natural resources, which up to the close of the war had been allowed to lie idle and unproductive—the forests, the coal and the iron.

A busy people in trade does not

have time to read government reports or long speeches on any subject, and, of course, no one can do justice to even one element of this great subject in a short article. The net result is, therefore, that there is no general understanding of even the A B C of conservation. The majority have not yet grasped the idea that one of the prime objects of this conservation movement is to preserve the fertility and productiveness of the soil, on which we all depend for our food supply. They are not aware that already in many parts of this country, where formerly any man who rented farm lands was entirely free to use them with indifference to their future, he is now required by the owners to enter into a written contract which provides just how the land is to be cultivated—how the crops are to be rotated and fertilizers used. The owners of these lands to-day require their tenants to practice conservation.

It is not widely known that, instead of wishing to keep settlers out of the natural forest reservations, inducements are given by the department to get people to settle within their boundaries—homesteaders are free to pasture their domestic stock within the reservation and to cut from the forests the timber they require for building houses, barns and fences. It is not generally understood that making a forest reservation does not mean that no more timber is to be cut there for market; on the contrary, its prime object is to insure continued cutting and selling of it for all time. It is not widely known that the revenue from timber cutting on the public forest lands amounts to a million dollars a year, and the annual revenue from the pastures puts another million into the treasury, and that this is only a beginning.

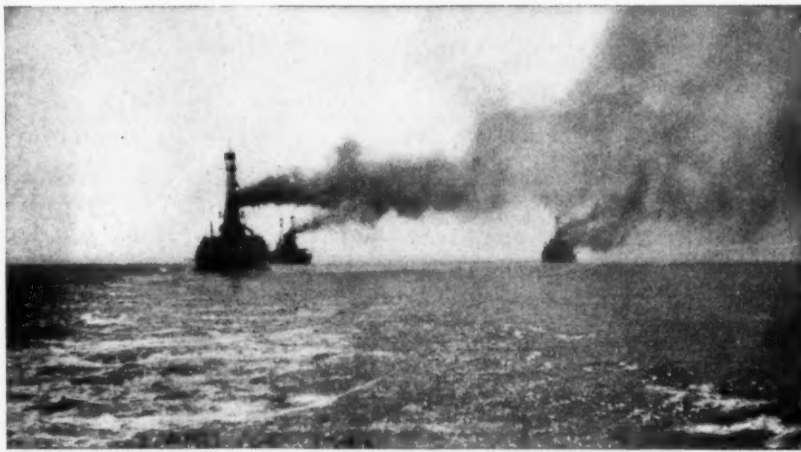
How to spread more widely a correct understanding of such facts is to-day a most important problem. How shall we reach the people who have not yet been reached and who in all probability will not be reached by anything published in the usual way? I have a suggestion to make; that is, that each Governor summon to his capitol for consultation, say, six of the leading business men of the State—selecting those who in their own business have, by successful use of modern advertising, demonstrated that they have learned from experience how to reach the individual—how to tell him something they want him to know. Ask such a group of successful advertisers to formulate a scheme of reaching the public generally with the kind of information they want and should have about conservation. Enlist the co-operation of the army of commercial travelers within the State—there are no more loyal American citizens anywhere. Ask this business council to formulate ways of making known not only the facts about the forests and water supply and the importance of these facts to every individual man, woman and child in the nation, but why we in the United States average 13½ bushels of wheat per acre, instead of 23½ bushels, as they do in Germany, and 30 9-10 bushels in the United Kingdom of Great Britain; how this is making homestead lands scarce and prices high.

Tell them, in the simplest and most direct manner possible, what is meant by the "pork barrel" in politics—how it is being used to retard the proper development of our natural resources, and why, therefore, it stands in the way of the nation's progress. Let them know why we all have reason to thank God that we have in the White House a President who does not let politics silence his tongue on that subject or swerve him from his determination to stop this waste of the nation's funds. Write up a short story of what reclamation has done and can do in relieving the situation by opening up to us millions of acres of land which can and will add greatly to our food and meat supply; tell them what has already been accomplished, for instance, in Florida and the progress that is still being made by reclamation work, to the great benefit of the people of that State. Explain in a simple manner that hand in hand with the profitable development of our natural resources must go the development of our great waterways and railroads—that there can be no general prosperity without railroad prosperity, that our railroads and waterways are the connecting links which make our resources available, and that the practical value of our natural resources depends largely upon the efficiency of our transportation service.

If a farmer had a useful team of horses and a good wagon which he used to send his produce to market and haul back his supplies from town, and if he found the man whom he had intrusted with driving it had misused his position—had taken the team and hired it out to others for his own profit—he would promptly dismiss the driver and look around for one who could be trusted to use the team in the interests of the owner. He certainly would not listen to any man who would advise him to get even by cutting down the feed of the horses and breaking up the wagon. On the contrary, he would take greater precautions to properly care for the team because he needs it in his business. So we, the people of these United States, need the waterways and railroads in our business—need to develop and expand them more than it will be possible for us to do under most favorable conditions; and while we should resent most forcefully any misuse of the railroads by those intrusted with their management, and should take vigorous steps—as has been done—to wipe out opportunities to misuse these great factors in our daily life, we should take exceeding great care to adopt a way that will not lessen their efficiency. We certainly are shortsighted if we do anything to hurt the team in our efforts to get even with the driver. We are more and more coming to see that we have been too often misled into abusing the wagon—that it is our wagon, and we need it in our business.

The conservation of the national health deserves to be emphasized even when we have under consideration this general subject from purely a business standpoint. When we consider that tuberculosis alone costs the people of the State of New York over two hundred million dollars per year, and that it is a preventable disease, and that that two hundred million annual expense can be practically all saved, that it might be used as capital to give to millions of people profitable and wholesome occupation—the relation of the health movement to the business interests of the country is self-evident.

History tells of the many peoples who have spent their capital and disappeared from the face of the earth. Let us so organize this nation's business that it may go on down the centuries as history's exception to the general rule of rise and fall. As we point with pride, honor and gratitude to the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the makers of our Constitution, so may the coming generations of Americans, having in mind the fates of other peoples, look back with gratitude to us and have occasion to exclaim, "See what would also have been our lot had it not been for the foresight and business judgment of our ancestors of the twentieth century—worthy successors of the great men who founded this government of the people, by the people and for the people not only of their own time, but for all time."



Where Three Lives Were Sacrificed To Save 900 Men.

The *North Dakota*, one of Uncle Sam's great Dreadnoughts (in the rear), which faced destruction on September 8 when in battleship practice about twelve miles off from Old Point Comfort in lower Chesapeake Bay. An explosion of fuel oil and the ensuing fire resulted in the loss of three men and caused serious injury to nine others. To save the lives of the 900 men and officers attached to the battleship, it was necessary to issue an order to flood the burning boiler room, thus sacrificing three lives. The accident occurred while the *North Dakota* was making a test of new fuel oil apparatus. The official report states that the oil caught fire near the settling tank in the fire room. The Dreadnought cost \$12,000,000.

People Talked About

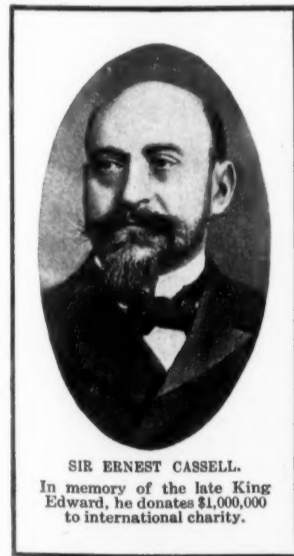
IT TOOK but a few minutes to show the Governor of Nevada that censoring the press was not among his official duties—nor unofficial powers. The fact was borne upon him thuswise, as the newspapers report it: One evening, in the middle of August, at about ten o'clock, Hon. Denver S. Dickerson, the Governor, entered the office of the Carson City News,



GEORGE A. MONTROSE,
The Western editor, who refused to be thrashed by a belligerent Governor.

in Carson, Nev. He sought out George A. Montrose, the editor of the newspaper, and demanded to know if the latter had written a certain article in the Reno Gazette which, it is alleged, had implied that the Governor's administration was not all it might be. The article in question was printed under a Carson date line. Mr. Montrose said that he had not written the offending item, intimated that he wished he had, and concluded that if he were the author he would not be afraid to acknowledge it. Silence, brief but expressive. The Governor, who was accompanied by his secretary, it is reported, walked impressively about the office, his silk hat on the back of his head, humming a tune, instead of "counting ten." Then he came to the full stop before the editor and asked him if he were looking for trouble. Having delivered himself of this query, he waited not for an answer, but, according to the witness and the defendant, made a lunge with his fist, just grazing the editorial cheek. Mr. Montrose was sitting when the attack was made. He sprang up, caught the Governor by the throat and brought him in sharp contact with the opposite wall. At this juncture a man named Harrington entered and separated the parties to the argument. The editor ordered the Governor out of the office. Refusal on the latter's part. Mr. Montrose then calmly called up the police station and was about to ask for an officer, when Governor Dickerson remembered an urgent engagement.

THE DOMESTIC philanthropist has been out-Carnegied. Developing home philanthropical industries is doomed to go the way of the small merchant. Sir Ernest Cassell has set a new fashion—international philanthropy. He has capitalized the venture at a million dollars. For an Anglicized Teuton, he displays extraordinary consideration for the land of his adoption—not forgetting, however, that he was born in the fatherland. The million is donated in the name of the late King Edward, as a memorial to "The Peacemaker." Nevertheless, Sir Ernest's erstwhile countrymen benefit by it equally with the English. He has established a fund for the benefit of the English poor in Germany and the German poor in England.

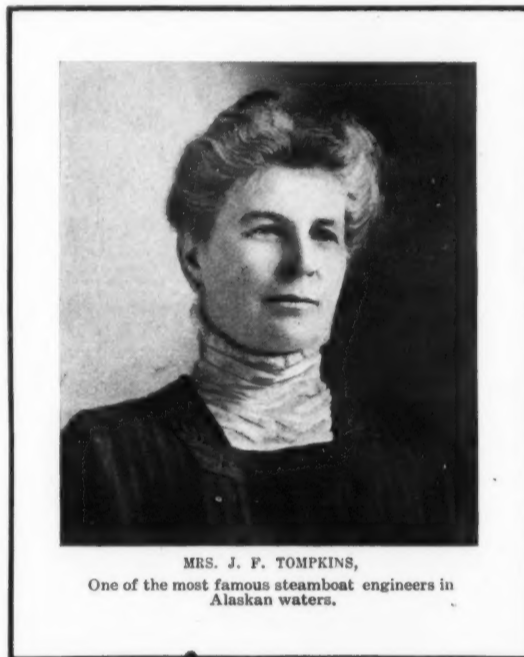


SIR ERNEST CASSELL.
In memory of the late King Edward, he donates \$1,000,000 to international charity.

Plainly the gift is designed to relieve the tension between those two nations, which each few months indulge in "war scares" at the other's expense. Quoth Sir Ernest, however, "I had no definite idea of that. The gift is purely to commemorate the late King. If it has the effect of promoting peace between the two countries, no one will be more delighted than myself." He was born in Germany, the son of a Cologne banker, in 1852. At an early age he went to England, amassing a huge fortune. During late years he was closely associated with King Edward. In addition to his English knighthood, he wears the Order of the Crown of Prussia, of the first class, one of the highest German decorations. He was one of the last permitted to call on King Edward before the "Truce of God" fell.

WE FEAR that all of our readers will not subscribe to the subjoined opinions of the Rev. John Wesley Hill, of New York. Whether they should or not, they will be undoubtedly interested to read his classification of certain of our public men—"Cummins—Dough-faced demagogue. Garfield—Keyhole politician and garbage inspector. Pinchot—Insurrectionist. La Follette—Arch anarchist." After placing the insurgents, Mr. Hill fixed up little niches for the standpat saints and labeled them as follows: "Taft—The greatest President since Lincoln. Aldrich—A true patriot. Ballinger—The embodiment of reform. Cannon—A great and good man." "I love my country," he said, "my flag and my Constitution, and the things the insurgents stand for are the beginning of socialism and if carried too far will upset the Constitution. The insurgent movement is not directed against the President, but against Cannon and Senator Aldrich through misapprehension. Cannon is blamed for the House rules, with the making of which he had nothing to do."

WHEN former Vice-President Fairbanks was told that the engineer and pilot of the small boat on which he was being carried through tortuous Alaskan channels was a woman, he elevated the vice-presidential eyebrows and inquired if he might "have the honor." The steward who hurried down to the engine-room was vexed when he saw Mrs. J. F. Tompkins calmly wipe the soot and grease from her hands on a portion of her skirt and ascend the ladder without further ado. It is not on record what Mrs. Tompkins said when she grasped the vice-



MRS. J. F. TOMPKINS,
One of the most famous steamboat engineers in Alaskan waters.

presidentia' hand, but there are a score of Alaska tourists who will testify she was the cooler one of the two principals. She had lived and worked in the region of perpetual coolness so long that she seemed to have absorbed it. Mrs. Tompkins has been boating in Alaskan waters ever since the first mad rush to the northern gold fields. She has played an important part in Alaskan development. Many a heart-sick man has awaited her coming as the prow of her mail boat cut the waters between Dyea and Skagway, for there were letters from home in the precious cargo, with "only a woman" and a sixteen-year-old boy in charge. But after the first few days the waiting ones knew better than to fear that the mail boat's pilot might not rise equal to the emergency, for a better navigator never sailed Alaskan waters. One of Mrs. Tompkins's pastimes is to wander into the woods, alone, with a hunting rifle. She handles a gun with as much competency as she does a boat. She was president of the splendid exhibit of Douglas Island at the recent Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and is entitled to much of the credit for that varied and comprehensive display.

MISS ANNA B. ECKSTEIN, of Boston, who collected over two million signatures for a petition in behalf of international arbitration, which she presented to the second Hague conference in 1907, has collected far more signatures for a similar document which she will present to the third conference. She has called mass meetings in all of the main cities of Germany, and in Munich alone she collected one hundred and twenty-five thousand signatures. She has long been an indefatigable worker for international peace, devoting her life to the cause.

WHAT the Archbishop of Canterbury is in the United Kingdom, so is Dr. Knud Hennig Gezelius von Scheele to Sweden. He is lord bishop of the Swedish Lutheran Church, which is practically the official ecclesiastical institution. But, stay! the tale of his greatness is not yet told. We would explain further that he is one of the most influential members of the national parliament and a personal adviser to the King—on matters political as well as religious. He takes his honors modestly. Simple in his tastes, retiring in demeanor, loyal to state and to church, he works for both to the advantage of the Swedish people. He has been visiting the United States during the past few weeks, touring the cities to see how his countrymen are flourishing here. He brings from the "home country" a message of faith—word that those who stayed behind trust the Swedish in America to perpetuate the traditions of the race. What he has seen here, he says, has been an inspiration to him, and his hope is that the Swedish-Americans may absorb the great qualities that distinguish the people among whom they have cast their lot.



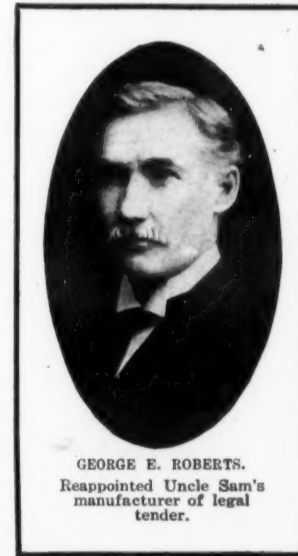
DR. K. H. G. VON SCHEELE,
The Swedish Lord Bishop, who is paying us an unofficial visit.

AGED one hundred and seven, Peter Bekel, with his son George, aged eighty-five, and George's son Frederick, aged sixty-three, and Frederick's son August, aged forty-one, and August's son William, aged nineteen, has come to America to settle in North Dakota and grow up there with that flourishing State.

DR. PETER FISCHER, chief physician on the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, has crossed the Atlantic Ocean four hundred times.

SOME time ago—it was during the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations—George E. Roberts was the official manufacturer of legal tender for Uncle Sam. That is, he was director of the mint.

A couple of years ago he resigned, to become president of the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago. But he is back again at his old post—and seemingly happy to be there. President Taft invited him to reappointment some weeks ago and he remarked, "Certainly." He succeeds A. Piatt Andrew, who becomes Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—a position which Charles D. Norton held before he became Assistant President. The directorship of the mint seems to be an important stepping-stone to big things, judging from the rise of the men who have held it. Mr. Roberts is now fifty-three years old. From 1878 to 1903 he was proprietor of the Fort Dodge (Ia.) Messenger. With that paper he showed the West that reform is not a Utopian dream, but that a community needed only a spur to become an enthusiastic reformer of its own evils. Then he was State printer of Iowa. He entered the mint in 1898. During the McKinley-Bryan campaign he made many speeches on the money question. He is the author of a number of books on finance and economics. The directorship is one of the most important appointive offices in the Government. It entails tremendous responsibilities and the Director must be a man of resource and financial genius. Mr. Roberts' success during his earlier occupancy of the position makes his reappointment a fortunate one.



GEORGE E. ROBERTS.
Reappointed Uncle Sam's manufacturer of legal tender.

How St. Paul Stood by Taft

In the Face of an Offensive Conservation Congress Program the Minnesotans Appealed to Colonel Roosevelt Who Said Not Only Must the President Be Urged To Come, But Taft Day Must Be the Gala Occasion

By ROBERT D. HEINL

FEW OF the thousands of persons who stood to cheer President Taft at the conclusion of his address to the Conservation Congress—probably the greatest speech he ever made—knew the inside facts of his going to St. Paul. It was only after he had carried the town by storm and was well on his way back to Beverly that it dawned upon those who were familiar with the intimate history of his visit to the Twin Cities what a remarkable demonstration had been accorded to him. His presence at the Conservation Congress, his masterful discourse, the keynote and turning point of the great meeting, was a triumph for Mr. Taft. It was one of the most embarrassing and unusual situations a President of the United States has had to face.

Likewise it was a matter of great rejoicing on the part of the citizens of St. Paul. Here is the story. The Saintry Twin, in competition with several cities equally as enterprising, secured the congress. It was particularly appropriate that it should get the convention, because Minnesota marks the border between the so-called East and West wings of the conservation factions and is on neutral ground. However, and for this very reason, St. Paul agreed to take the congress only on these conditions—that there be no controversial aspect to the meetings and that the local board be consulted as to what speakers should constitute the program. Ralph W. Wheelock, representing Governor Eberhart, of Minnesota, and Joseph H. Beek, for the St. Paul business men, closed the agreement upon the acceptance of these terms. They explained that the people of Minnesota were sick and tired of the wranglings over the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation, and as hosts for the conservation gatherings it would be distasteful to them to have to countenance any personal phases of the situation.

After a time Thomas R. Shipp, secretary of the Conservation Association, brought to St. Paul what was said to be a tentative program for the meetings. The business men saw that among the speakers were Judge Madison, of Kansas, a member of the Pinchot-Ballinger investigating committee, which body had not yet made its report, and Louis Brandeis, the Glavis attorney. They objected to this choice not from any personal dislike for the men, but because they had served in the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation. The St. Paul men also noticed that no representative Western speaker was on the program—that is, no man who had authority to speak for a Western State. It was particularly offensive to them that Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, chairman of the Public Lands Committee, had been left off; likewise every other Western Senator, Representative and Governor. True, a blanket invitation had been extended to Governors of all States, each to be allowed five minutes' discussion; but when Governor Hay, of Washington, wrote to the conservation people, asking to be placed on the program for a longer time, he was turned down. He immediately said that he would not attend and called a conference of the Governors of the Rocky Mountain States, with the object of having them follow suit. But that is getting ahead of the story.

Governor Eberhart, upon seeing the "tentative" program, wired to Gifford Pinchot, president of the National Conservation Association, at Milford, Pa., saying that the program as submitted did not insure a successful congress, and asked for a conference. A duplicate telegram was sent to B. N. Baker, of Baltimore, president of the National Conservation Congress. A message was received from Milford, which said that the program must go on as submitted, that it was substantially final, no changes would be possible, that the congress must proceed along the lines already laid down, as the speakers

had already been invited, and "wire decision at once." The dispatch was signed "Pinchot and Baker," and along with it came an intimation if St. Paul would not accede to these terms the convention would be taken to Kansas City. This meant a great deal to St. Paul, because already elaborate arrangements had been undertaken by its business men to handle the congress and much was at stake.

Before they had hardly got into the consideration of the matter, a few hours later came a telegram from Mr. Baker, at Baltimore, who, though his name was signed to the Milford telegram, evidently had not been in communication with Pinchot. The message read that Mr. Baker had been away and had just received the St. Paul telegram. He advised that a letter was on the way to the Twin City men,

sions were forgotten when they heard that the President was not down, and they went posthaste to Frank B. Kellogg, to see what could be done. Mr. Baker declared that Mr. Taft had been invited early in the spring and had been offered a place on the program. "If that is the case," said a leader of the St. Paul men, "we are going to Beverly to urge his presence. We want him to know that the people of Minnesota are right in this matter." And to the summer capital they hiked, headed by the Governor. Nobody would say who it was, but one of the delegation got to Colonel Roosevelt with a copy of the Pinchot program. Roosevelt is said to have jumped from his chair and pounded the table, saying that they must not only urge the President to address this meeting, but it was their duty to get him there and make the Taft celebration the biggest day of all.

Gifford Pinchot was sent for and Colonel Roosevelt told him this. One of his pleas for not urging the President to come was that all the days' programs were filled. Colonel Roosevelt is said to have replied that the proper thing was to add a day and give Mr. Taft the opening address of the first session. Then Colonel Roosevelt was told that the Governors of the Rocky Mountain States were talking of not coming, because no opportunity had been provided for them to be heard. He replied that they should be heard, and the place due them was immediately after the President. Then pressure began to be brought on Mr. Taft to accept. The Minnesota men never let up for a minute. Finally the President consented. It did not take long for the word to get to St. Paul, and it was made immediately an occasion for jollification. Congratulations poured into Beverly from the hosts-to-be.

In the meantime Mr. Pinchot had been in conference with the St. Paul people. They had submitted a new program to him, which he promptly rejected. A number of men had been suggested by the St. Paul men, and of them the only name agreeable to Mr. Pinchot was Senator Dixon, of Montana. Governor Gillett, of California, Governor Shafroth, of Colorado, Governor Sloan, of Arizona, Senators Nelson, Hughes and Borah, Representative Parsons, Judge Hanford, of Seattle, David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, and Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, were among those named, but not accepted by Mr. Pinchot. Then there was a compromise by taking Judge Madison from the program, Mr. Brandeis and several others. It was also agreed that Senator Nelson should be asked to speak. "Uncle" Knute was slow to accept, but when he heard that the President was coming he acquiesced. It was different with the Governors. To use the expression of one of them, the meeting was believed to be a "frame-up" to give the Westerners the worst of it. About this time their conference, which had been called by Governor Hay, was being held in Salt Lake City. Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Wheelock and Mr. Beek went to Utah and told them that they would be placed upon the program and, as has been said, were to follow the President and Senator Nelson. They gave in and agreed to come.

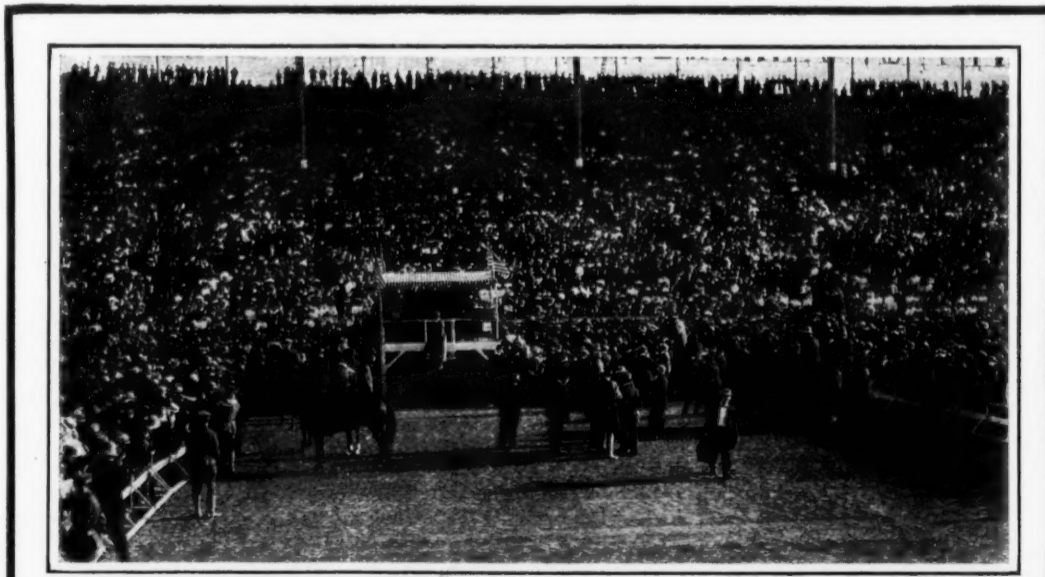
The St. Paul folks threw their hats in the air at the prospect of a meeting at which all factions would be represented and dignified by such national figures as Mr. Taft, Colonel Roosevelt, James J. Hill, Secretary Wilson and many others. But the fight was still kept up on the President. A day before the meeting there was a row because the St. Paul men desired to put flags in the seats at the Auditorium where the President was to deliver his speech. "It's politics!" said the opposition. "It's patriotism!" snapped the business men. In went the flags. Then there was a roar because the decorating committee wanted to put up several pictures of Mr. Taft. This, it was

(Continued on page 303.)



President Taft Arriving at the Fair Grounds at St. Paul.
His welcome was one of the most spontaneous and remarkable greetings ever tendered a President in the West.

and that he thought the misunderstanding with regard to the program could be arranged. Mr. Pinchot did not appear to be inclined to discuss the matter, stating pointblank that a conference was unnecessary, but finally consented for a conference to be held at Chicago. It was a hasty gathering, at which Governor Eberhart was the spokesman for the Minnesota folks and Gifford Pinchot for the conservation organizations. Pinchot was obdurate and said the program must go through the way he had outlined it, or it would not be given in St. Paul. Governor Eberhart and his delegation returned home very much put out, because upon digesting the program it was found that Mr. Taft was not one of the speakers and had not been urged to come, beyond the issuance to him of a formal invitation. This slight brought the St. Paul men to their feet for a fight. The omis-



Taft Enthusiasts.

Forty thousand persons packed in the grandstand of St. Paul to listen to the President's address.



Seen in Stageland



By Harriet Quimby

FAR BE it from me to criticise the dramatic likings of a fellow-writer. He has a right to his opinion, as I have to mine; but as a matter of curiosity I cannot help wondering why some plays that are obviously amateurish, both in the writing and the acting, are lauded by a coterie of three or four dramatic critics representing the big metropolitan dailies, while others that are good enough to please a discriminating audience are condemned by them. It has been said that adverse criticism cannot kill a good play or praise make a success of a poor one. There are instances when this may apply, but more often public opinion is swayed entirely by the press. Even an old newspaper man will find himself looking up to see what the papers say about the play before he risks his precious time on it. It is all the more important, therefore, that dramatic writers should tell the truth about dramatic productions, regardless of the influence which managers may bring to bear upon the advertising columns of their papers. I have never seen Bertram Harrison, who produced "The Upstart," recently seen at Maxine Elliott's Theater, and which I am choosing to illustrate the inconsistency of latter-day dramatic writers. Previous to last week I had never heard of Tom Barry, who wrote the play. "The Upstart" was called a farce, but in reality it was a comedy drama. It was one of the small-cast plays, well constructed, well staged and capably acted by a picked number of players, as follows: David Glassford, Jane Cowl, George Woodward, Francis Byrne, Daniel Pennell, Catharine Robertson, John Westley and George Clarke. It was written around a theme which always has been and is at the present day more than ever of interest—domestic happiness and divorce. There was no clack to clap and stamp, as is customary in many of the theaters on the opening of a new play. The amusing speeches and situations with which the play abounded were greeted with appreciative chuckles and genuine laughter by men and women who had paid for their seats, yet this play

"The Upstart," at Maxine Elliott's Theater.



Who's Who on the Rialto.

127.—Bessie McCoy in "The Echo," at the Globe.
Caricature by Ed. A. Goewey.

was withdrawn on its third performance, because, for some subtle reason, a few of the critics pounced upon it. It will be remembered that when Arnold Daly bravely hired a theater and introduced to New York some of Bernard Shaw's plays he met with the same result from the press. He cared naught, apparently, but struggled on until his plays advertised themselves, and before long his audiences outgrew his small theater and he had to make arrangements to play in a larger one. Not until they were forced to it did the critics accept him or his plays. Had the managers of "The Upstart," which is quite as cleverly written and as cleverly acted as Bernard Shaw's "Candida" produced by Daly and his little company, it forced until it advertised itself, it would undoubtedly have equaled the success of "Candida." Its producers, less "sot" in their ways than Daly, unfortunately became frightened at the prospect of a temporary loss and withdrew the play, which was the most entertaining comedy drama that we have had this season or are likely to have.

That writers often mislead their readers in the other direction is illustrated in the unrestricted praise of "Bobby Burnit," now playing at the Republic Theater. Although Henry B. Harris has some excellent attractions and is generally

to be depended upon, he evidently accepted the dramatization of George Randolph Chester's clever book with his eyes closed and he staged it in the same manner. The story of "Bobby Burnit," dealing with a foolish son who squanders his inheritance, is entertaining enough in the book. In the play it is a bore not only because of the very bad dramatization which Winchell Smith has made of it, but because it is one of the stories which do not work out in action as they do on paper. To give a hint of his construction, the main theme of the play is retold at least four or five times during the four acts. Actors run on and off the stage without rhyme or reason, and whatever situations there are in the farce fall out of the clear sky. One character has been introduced apparently to give place to a young woman who is

(Continued on page 297.)



Kitty Gordon and Charles A. Bigelow,
Who will play the principal roles in "Alma, Where Do You Live?" at Weber's Theater.



Lionel Walsh,
Who is making a hit as an eccentric Englishman in "The Wife Tamers," a farce with music, which will be seen in New York early this season.



Mary Boland,
Who is playing the leading support in "Smith," John Drew's latest success, at the Empire Theater.



Mae Bronte,
A society girl, making her debut at the Hippodrome.



Maude O'Dell,
To play in "Con & Co.," an adaptation from a Parisian farce.



Pauline Chase and Fred Wright, Jr.,
The principals in "Our Miss Gibbs," the latest English musical attraction, at the Knickerbocker Theater.



Mlle. Rasch and "Slivers" Oakley,
In the "Ballet of Niagara," a wonderfully staged spectacular entertainment, which includes a reproduction of Niagara Falls, at the New York Hippodrome.

The Arrowhead's Baby

By CHARLES H. LIEBE

Drawings by P. J. Monahan

AS THE outcome of a fall from the back of a bad horse, Larry Porter had been housed up for a week with a badly wrenched ankle and he was beginning to fret in his confines. Porter was the brag rider, too, of the "Diamond A" ranch, owned by his sister's husband, Fred Auld, and the ignominious throwing by the outlaw horse had worked into his sense of pride. Bearing a bottle of liniment and a fresh bandage, the ranch-owner's wife appeared on the veranda.

"Where'd Fred go?" the cowboy asked. "He is over to the Arrowhead this afternoon," the woman answered. "Is your ankle feeling better, do you think, Lawrence?" she queried solicitously.

"Sure! It'll be all right—never mind the dope, sis." He sniffed contemptuously at the odor of the uncorked bottle. "Think I'm a kid?"

"Well, a sort of grown-up kid," Virginia Auld said, with a sisterly smile. "Put that foot on this chair, boy, and don't be silly!"

With puckered features, Porter did as his sister bade him. Thoughtfully he watched her take the cloth from the injured member, and he noted with sinking feelings that the swelling was there still. "I guess I got a pretty bad sprain, didn't I, sis?" he remarked, perhaps because he knew of nothing else to say.

"You did," the woman said emphatically. "You had no business trying to ride that crazy old horse, anyway. As Fred says, he's killed his man and he's thrown everybody that has ever attempted to ride him. You leave him to some one else, Lawrence."

"It would have made me a name among the boys, though."

"But the game's hardly worth the candle, I am thinking." She put in the last pin and looked with shaded eyes out across the prairie.

"I see some one coming from the direction of the Arrowhead," she remarked. "And I do believe it's Fred!" she exclaimed, a moment later. "I hope it is. Since you've been hurt he's been eating cold meals almost every day. He's just in time for supper, if that is he. And I'm almost sure it is!"

Porter leaned forward in his chair. "Sure! that's Freddie, if there ever was a Freddie. I can recognize him easier, though, by the gait of his horse. Didn't he ride Blaze Face?"

"I think so."

At a low gallop the horseman approached steadily. When he had drawn nearer, the watchers saw that it was, indeed, the ranch-owner. In a few minutes he had ridden up to the gate, thrown his rein over the hitching post and dismounted.

"Fred," cried the wife, "what on earth have you got in that bundle?"

Auld stalked up to the veranda, his long spurs jangling with each step. And when he uncovered the bundle, the woman and her brother saw—a brown-eyed baby! Larry was the first to recover from the surprise caused by the advent of the little visitor.

"A kid, by George!" he ejaculated.

"**T**HE dear little thing!" Mrs. Auld exclaimed, her woman's heart bounding with a nameless delight. Be it known that her ten years of married life had been childless years. She took the little stranger tenderly into her arms. "Fred, where did you get it—and is it a boy or a girl?"

Auld sat down on the edge of the veranda. "It's a girl," he answered. "The story's short and easily told, Little Mamma," he went on, calling his wife by the ten-year-old pet name that she loved. "The widow who cooked for Ol Crosswell's boys at the Arrowhead died a few weeks ago and left it. Since then a cow-puncher by the name of Sunny Jim McCutchen has been doing the cooking and caring for the baby—volunteered to do it, Ol said. He's a morose sort of a fellow, and they were surprised when he offered to take charge of it. The 'Sunny Jim' name they have given him is all a joke. I offered to take it and care for it as I would a child of our own, and Ol gave it to me."

"Poor old Sunny Jim!" he resumed reflectively, after lighting his pipe. "I could see that he didn't want to give the baby up. Ol said he was tied up in it heart and soul." He looked up into the face of his wife, smiling. "And now," he said, "you are somebody's Little Mamma sure enough, aren't you?"

Virginia Auld blushed—but happily. "Are we to keep it for our own?" she asked, a slight note of anxiety in the tones.

"Sure!" cried Fred and Larry in a voice.

"I'm willing, too!" the woman



said joyfully. "What is its name?" Auld shook his head, laughing. "Search me!" "I'll tell you," put in the cowboy. "Its name is Virginia Porter Auld."

Just then Spud Krause, along with Long Tom Hunt and several other cowboys, came around the corner of the house. Always welcome, they advanced unhesitatingly, and Hunt caught sight of the infant in Mrs. Auld's arms. "Look!" he cried to his companions; "look at the skeezicks! Say, boss, ain't that the Arrowhead's baby?"

"Yes," Auld replied. "Say, but I betche Sunny Jim's mad about it!" he exclaimed. "He was plumb loco about that kid, an' the kid about him. Watch an' see if he ain't an addition to this ranch inside o' two weeks! What's its name, boss?"

"Virginia Porter Auld!" ventured the irrepressible Larry.

HUNT drew his gun and took off his sombrero. "Boys," said he, brandishing his big Colt's in a melodramatic manner, holding his broad hat aloft with the other hand, "boys, here goes three cheers for Virginia Porter Auld—an' I dare any man not to holler!"

"Hooray, hooray, hooray!" They came heartily from willing throats. Then the camp cooky, stocky little Dutch Spud Krause, stepped to the fore.

"Listen, poys!" he yelled, red in the face. "I says t'ree more hollers fer t'e Leetle Ma-mah, too!"

Again, heartily as before, the three cheers rang out. The boys crowded on the veranda,



"As the outcome of a fall from the back of a bad horse, Larry Porter had been housed up for a week with a badly wrenched ankle."

hats off, to see the infant in its foster mother's arms. Remarks, ridiculous and otherwise, but all meant well and from big, kind hearts, were passed in connection with the personal appearance of the little stranger. What a funny nose! What awful brown eyes! What pinky-looking lips! Apparently frightened, the child puckered its diminutive mouth as if to cry.

"**V**AT'S t'e madder mit him, hey?" inquired the cooky, trying to smile in a mother-like manner. "Vat's t'e madder mit t'e leetle skusicks, hey?"

As if in answer, the baby's lips shaped themselves into a queer little word—

"Oodle!" And then it began to cry softly. The Little Mamma, her woman's heart filled with a golden joy, had to go into the house to keep them from seeing her eyes. At last heaven was good—heaven was good! There was little supper eaten in Fred Auld's home that evening, and the first prayer that God had heard big-hearted Fred Auld say since he had reached the estate of manhood came from the humble prairie home at bedtime that night. And while it might have been faltering, lacking in words, it was a prayer—for was he not now a man of family?

A week passed and the mistress of the ranch found her husband and her still disabled brother smoking away the evening on the pleasant veranda. Her good face wore a worried look and there was a line on her brow that they had not seen before, a little sorrow shadow in her calm eyes that was altogether new to them.

"What's the matter, sis?" Porter spoke first, but his words expressed just what Auld meant to say.

"The—the baby; I'm afraid there's something wrong. It has quite refused to accept its bottle of milk. Poor little thing, it has had no nourishment of any kind since yesterday, and then but little. I know so little about babies that I'm all at sea. It seems to want something, but what it is I don't know. Probably I could tell if I knew what it means by that little baby word, 'Oodle.' It says that continually."

"Oodle," repeated Auld. "What's 'Oodle'?"

"That," said the wife, "is what I myself am most anxious to learn. I have tried everything, but nothing seems to satisfy. I have tried sugar and—"

"Better have Doc Greene come over," suggested Porter abruptly.

"We will, if the skeezicks is not better to-morrow," asserted the ranchman.

The next day the baby was evidently much worse. Its cheeks were fast growing thin, its brown eyes looked big and hollow, its tiny voice was weaker. So Fred Auld went fifteen miles in his buckboard to bring Doctor Greene.

"What on earth is 'Oodle'?" questioned the physician, after he had been there half an hour. "The child wants something, and that something is 'Oodle'!"

"We can't find out," Auld told him. "At every crook and turn, at every hour in the day or night, that baby cries for whatever that word means. Is it—is it dangerously sick, doctor?"

"I'm afraid so. It—"

"Now, now, Little Mamma!" Auld interrupted, on seeing his wife cover her face with her handkerchief. "Don't, don't! It'll be all right."

But they were no nearer the solution of their problem when the doctor left. And as the boys were all out, Auld had to take the physician home; it was too warm, he said, for Porter to be out.

Larry Porter had been a silent witness to all that had taken place during the stay of the medical man, and Larry Porter had a way of coming to conclusions and of making resolutions very, very suddenly. "Oh, sis!" he called.

In a moment Mrs. Auld was by his side. "What is it, Lawrence?" "I betche that Sunny Jim puncher over at the Arrowhead knows what the kid means by that word. I'm going after Sunny Jim!" His sister threw up her arms in protest. "No, Larry!" she exclaimed. "There's not a horse here but the outlaw, and you couldn't ride him if you were well. It is not to be considered with your ankle as it is. Wait until Fred gets back. He will go."

"Yes; but the kid, sis—it's bad off, now." He arose, limping, and

(Continued on page 302.)

Where the Five Million Fish



Over the Best Fishing Grounds.

One of the regular fishing bank boats crowded with fishermen trying their luck outside of Sandy Hook, in waters that fairly swarm with finny game.



The Women Are as Enthusiastic as the Men.

All day long the devotees float about over the reefs. The best part of it all is that they really catch fish. The boats often number hundreds of craft, and it is estimated that on a calm day 10,000 fishermen enjoy this recreation.

IT WILL surprise many disciples of Izaak Walton to know that the finest fishing grounds along the shore of the Atlantic are situated very close to the gate of New York harbor and extend from Sandy Hook along the Jersey coast to Asbury Park. Five steamboats make regular daily trips to these fishing banks every morning from different piers in Manhattan. On Sundays, especially, the waters swarm with sailboats, launches and steamboats. On the calm days ten thousand fishermen go out after the hidden treasure. One of the most pleasing features of the piscatory sport along these fishing banks is the fact that the devotees almost invariably come home with a basket full of fish. This has served to make the banks the most popular fishing water along the coast. The fishing boats anchor far out from the coast, where the swell plays havoc all day long with the little steamers and New York is only a suggestion on the horizon. But the true fisherman leaves all thoughts of land troubles behind him when he takes his rod in hand, and it is thus usually a jovial lot of good fellows who angle for the deep-sea prizes. There are "mutton fish," tautog, cod and many of their less noted neighbors, and now and then a shark or a porpoise is captured. The New York fisherman is just as enthusiastic over his day's sport on the fishing steamer as are his richer brothers who cast for salmon and trout in the northern wilderness. It only takes an hour or so to reach the fishing banks, but the deep-sea fishermen are just as much out of reach of business worries and routine as are the more wealthy brethren fishing along Canadian waters. The fishing bank devotees grow to know each other very intimately, so that the typical fishing trip upon the little steamers is usually a reunion of a large, sport-loving family.



The Prizes Range from a "Mutton Fish" to a Shark.

Those in charge of the many steamers going to the fishing banks supply the tackle and the bait. off Sandy Hook is synonymous with "twelve pounds of fish to the man." "Fisherman's luck"



The Tautog Will Swallow Anything It Can Get Its Jaws On.

Catching fish is not the only excitement of the day. With so many fishermen it is very easy to tangle your line with your neighbor's, and it takes a diplomat sometimes to soothe the latter's feelings.



Sailors and Fishermen All.

When business interferes with angling, drop business. This is the creed of your real true-blue angler.

Sidelights on Prohibition in Kansas

How the Taxpayers of This State Have Paid the Bill for the Law. :: :: :: ::

How Reform Suffers at the Hands of Politicians. :: :: ::

By I. T. Martin

EVERY campaign in Kansas, of late years at least, is a breeder of new laws calculated to help out the wily political trickster at the polls, as well as to "feather his nest" while he is feeding at the public trough. A few of the newest laws, however, promise to figure prominently both at the primaries and at the November election, chief among them the inquisition law and the fee-making end of the prohibitory law. The Kansas inquisition law is modeled after the old Spanish laws, and just the odor of whiskey is enough to bring the Kansas specie of the inquisition into play. The culprit is summoned before a county attorney and asked to explain the presence of the odor and to name the place from which it originated. If the culprit is a patron of one of the numerous mail-order whiskey houses that do a land-office business in "dry" Kansas, and if he produces his receipt to show that the whiskey was shipped in to him, all well and good; otherwise, he is asked to point out the habitat of the "bootlegger," though Kansas history gives evidence of the failing memory of the average citizen.

The inquisition law has been used for other purposes than that for which it was intended, hence the part it will likely play in the coming election. Around about election time it has been the favorite trick of scheming politicians to corral a number of men detected with the odor of liquor and inform them that on the morrow the sheriff will bring them before the county attorney to explain the why and the wherefore of the breath, which gentle warning has been known to send men away from the county—until after election day.

A little incident happened at Junction City, Kan., the other day, which illustrates one way the inquisition law may be used in a prohibition State by clever and designing politicians. Eight or ten young men of the town were out for a good time; their hilarity was such as to create suspicion, and there was ample evidence that the whiskey responsible for the hilarity was secured in the town. A candidate informed the boys that the sheriff (also a candidate for re-election) was going to take the crowd before the county attorney for the purpose of discovering the location of the "joint" furnishing the liquor. That was all that was necessary to start a stampede for Kansas City; and around about registration and election days this system of getting rid of opposition votes has the old and time-tried methods of the political boss beaten to a standstill.

Few people, away from Kansas, are familiar with a side of the prohibition question in that State which accounts for the "zeal" of many a belled "reformer." That is the system of fees in connection with the operation of the law. The Kansas prohibitory law provides no salary for an assistant attorney-general, permitting him to live on free quarter and pillage from whatever funds he may compel men to pay him. The office of assistant attorney-general is perhaps the most sought after office within the gift of the State, Wyandotte County, for instance, having two assistant attorneys-general, devoting their entire time to the prohibitory law. It is a matter of record in at least one county that no man charged with unlawfully selling liquor has ever served out a complete jail sentence, if he had the money not to pay the fine, but to pay the attorney fee awarded to the assistant attorney-general, the records of that particular county showing that more than twenty thousand dollars had been collected in such fees within a period of two years.

Another county of Kansas is famous for a system peculiarly its own. The judge before whom liquor-law violators are brought for trial is a brother of the leading attorney of the town, the latter, in turn, a close friend—if not, indeed, a "silent" partner—of the county attorney. A "jointkeeper" is brought before the court, fined, given a heavy jail sentence and turned over to the tender mercies of the sheriff. When he has been in the tumble-down jail long enough to reflect upon the fine time he will have if compelled to serve out his jail sentence, the brother of the trial judge makes his appearance.

"You are not my lawyer," the "jointkeeper" may say—if he is ignorant of the correct method of procedure in that particular county; but the lawyer is not a bit confused by the rebuff. The prisoner agrees with him that the only troublesome question just then is how to be able to leave the jail by the quickest route; a sum is agreed upon, the county attorney gets his fee, the brother of the judge gets his, the prisoner gets his liberty, and the county—well, it may go to Hades or may remain on the map, for all that the "reformers" care. The majesty of the law has been vindicated and a few hundred dollars have been put in circulation, even though none of it goes through channels that might reduce the excessive taxation which is burdening the State, from Atchison to Syracuse.

The advance sheets of the eighty-second report of the Kansas Supreme Court are just from the press,

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We print the statement of one who assures us that he gives the facts regarding the cost of Prohibition in Kansas. We publish this with the understanding that if the article can be challenged or refuted, the other side should be heard.

and furnish illuminating evidence of the reason for the zeal of the upholders of the prohibitory law in reporting the final ending of a notorious fee-making prosecution of a certain liquor case. Some time ago one George Ellis, of Wilson County, Kansas, was convicted of violating the prohibitory law on fifty-two counts, sentenced to fifty-two months in jail and fined \$5,200 and costs. These costs included fees for the attorney-general's office, at the rate of \$25 per count, netting the snug sum of \$1,300! The prisoner was totally unable to pay either the fine or the costs in the case, and the unanimous sentiment of the community, as well as the equities of the case, caused Governor Hoch, himself a prohibitionist, to commute the jail sentence to something like nine months and to pardon the defendant from the enormous and unreasonable fine. The Governor, however, had not the power to pardon the man from the payment of the costs assessed against him, which included, of course, the large and exorbitant personal fee of the attorney-general's office; so the unfortunate victim remained in jail until the case developed into a grave State scandal. The county commissioners, who had the power to release the prisoner, refused to do so, for the reason that, under the legislation of 1907, the county would be liable for the payment of the fees awarded the office of the attorney-general. The prisoner was in ill health, sick almost continuously from the day of his incarceration, and while there was never the shadow of a doubt of the man's inability to pay the costs of the case, the commissioners reported that they would permit him to spend the remainder of his days in jail rather than have the county pay the excessive fees to the attorney-general's office. The latter official remained obdurate, demanded his pound of flesh, and, while the war went merrily on, the prisoner remained, sick and helpless, in the county jail.

The case was first brought to the attention of the Supreme Court of Kansas on a writ of habeas corpus, which for some reason was denied. The first chapter of this celebrated case, reflecting the greed of certain "reformers" and offering eloquent testimony of "man's inhumanity to man," is found in Vol. 76, page 368, Kansas Supreme Court Reports, and is entitled "In re Ellis." Finally, however, under the new parole law, the man was released from jail; and Wilson County still refusing to pay the fees, the second and final chapter of the notorious fee-making case came into being. The attorney-general's office commenced an action against Wilson County for the amount of the fees of the case, \$1,300, and obtained judgment for the full amount, with interest at six per cent. from October 1st, 1908. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and an opinion handed down May 7th, 1910. This time the case is entitled "Mikesell vs. Wilson County," Mikesell being the assistant attorney-general for the county. The case is found in the advance sheets of the eighty-second

Kansas Supreme Court Reports, page 502. Wilson County lost, mulcted for the exorbitant fees, as the Supreme Court held that, under the laws of 1907, chapter 178, section 10, general statutes 1,909, section 2,468, the county is liable to the attorney-general's office for the fees in liquor cases where the defendants are financially unable to pay.

In the case just decided the taxpayers of Wilson County were forced to pay to the office of the assistant attorney-general \$25 for each of the fifty-two counts upon which the defendant was convicted, or the outrageous sum of \$1,300 fees in a single liquor case. When the case was first brought, the taxpayers of Wilson County knew full well that the man Ellis was financially unable to even pay a fine, and the general consensus of opinion was that the large number of counts was charged for the sole purpose of holding up the county for as many \$25 fees as possible. No one believed that stern justice or honest zeal for prohibition demanded such a thrifty multiplication of counts, and indignation is expressed that the attorney-general should permit such an outrage upon the taxpayers of Wilson County, already overburdened with their share of the million-dollar increase in the taxation within the past year.

The Ellis case does not stand out by any means an exception in Kansas political prohibition, however, the case of an old German couple of a certain county being still fresh in the minds of many Kansans. The old couple were charged with selling liquor in their home, and the minister who made the original complaint against them was so chagrined at the possibilities of "graft" in connection with the prohibitory law, as made manifest to him in the case referred to, that he avers that he has made his first and last complaint in connection with any violation of the prohibitory law. The German couple, through fear, it is alleged, left the State, and their little homestead was confiscated (as it may be under the Kansas prohibitory law in the more or less infamous injunction cases), a real-estate firm in which the assistant attorney-general of the county has an interest bidding in the property at public sale!

Leavenworth County was recently reported "near dry" by the assistant attorney-general, and the records of the county show that for prosecuting 128 whiskey cases in that county the attorney-general and his assistants personally received \$9,915 in fees from the "jointkeepers," while only eighteen of the convicted persons ever served even short-time jail sentences! The law upon which the Kansas Supreme Court has just passed and which has cost Wilson County \$1,300 for the prosecution of a single liquor-law violator, practically a financial bankrupt at the outset, is generally referred to as the "attorney-general's graft law." A county attorney of Kansas, in order to collect such fees, must both convict and collect the costs, which is one reason perhaps why the various county attorneys are not so zealous as the numerous assistant attorneys-general of Kansas when it comes to prohibition enforcement. Not all of them can have the convenient arrangement of the official whose "silent" partner is alleged to be a brother of the trial judge of the county, and as a result they are apt to inquire into the finances of an intended victim before marshaling many charges against him.

The taxpayers have been bled by the prohibitory law until the limit seems to have been reached, and the men who do the bleeding are prominent speakers in the "dry" campaigns of other States, failing to mention, however, in their campaign speeches, such little incidents as those related above, which throw interesting sidelights on the beauties of the prohibitory law—to the reformer!

This is the story of prohibition in Kansas. It is surprising and hardly the result that the best prohibitionists desire. Perhaps it proves that the prohibitory law in Kansas is so defective that it admits almost countless opportunities for graft. Perhaps it proves that the men in charge of the enforcement of the law are at fault. When all the facts which have been gathered together in this paper are taken as evidence, the word "failure" seems to be synonymous with "prohibition in Kansas." It is not pleasant to recall that the fee system is taking away what little revenue ought to go to the prohibition counties in Kansas, to make officials rich. The taxpayers are beginning to realize the tremendous load which is thus put upon their backs. The trick of the politicians in gently putting wayward voters of the opposition out of the way on election and primary day is arousing public opinion. It is rather regrettable that a movement which goes under the name of "reform" should be associated with trickery, the cleverness of which the average political boss never hopes to attain. The bleeding of the citizens in the prohibition counties of Kansas must be stopped. There is no desire to make a string of assistant attorneys wealthy on salaries of \$10,000 a year, obtained by the fee system, nor will the Kansas people long countenance the methods of a judge who is lenient with the liquor violators who hire the judge's brother as an attorney.

The National Flower.



! ERIN has the shamrock green,
And England has the rose,
In bonny Scotland's misty glens
The purple thistle grows.
The Jungfrau wears the edelweiss
Upon her snowy breast,
And France for centuries has borne
The lily in her crest.

The cornflower on the castled Rhine
In azure beauty blooms,
The heavy-headed lotus nods
Among Egyptian tombs,
But in the land of liberty
A yellow blossom springs,
That with its glory dims the gold
Upon the heads of kings.

It brightens every dusty road
And every barren field,
And needs no care to sow its seed,
Or make its blossoms yield.
The nation's flower, it only grows
In Freedom's sacred sod,
Aye, proudly waves in Freedom's cap—
The feathery goldenrod.

MINNA IRVING

Of Interest to Women

"WHAT should I do to get a start in newspaper work?" asks an ambitious young college graduate, in a letter which now

lies on my desk before me. "Since I was knee-high I have had the newspaper bee in my bonnet, but, living as I do so far away from the great newspaper centers, I have never had a chance to test my adaptability for such work. The time has now come when I must earn my bread and butter some way, so if you could spare the time to advise me I shall be infinitely grateful."

This letter, a little more eloquently written than some, is one of many which come to me asking the same question—how to break into the newspaper field. Young people are always more or less fascinated with the idea of writing for the newspapers or magazines. Many who have received prizes for compositions at school cherish the idea that they need only the opportunity to make a success of writing for a livelihood. And such an idea is good, for without self-confidence one might just as well spend time on something else in which this requirement is not as valuable as it is in newspaper work. To believe yourself capable of doing a thing and to make a try at it, anyway, is half the battle in any kind of work. Therefore, the first recommendation to the girl who is starting out to make her way in the business world is to acquire self-confidence; and this she

must analyze well, that she may not confuse it with boldness. The latter she will find to be almost as

fatal to a successful career as the former is valuable. By observing these few injunctions, the girl desirous of entering upon a newspaper career has the same chance that writers now famous enjoyed. The work requires no introduction, no influence; in fact, whatever may be the result depends entirely upon the person.

Suppose that you have just come to New York with the intention of doing newspaper work. The first thing to do is to buy all of the daily papers and to read them carefully. In this way you will familiarize yourself with the make-up of each one and will have some idea of what kind of a story or article would suit the various editors. The source of material which will attract the discriminating eye of a metropolitan editor is the chief desideratum with the free lance, which all beginners must perform be.

Every large city is filled with people who can write, but when it comes to securing material one's self, without being able to say that you are sent by a paper and without knowing whether any editor is going to want what you write, it immediately limits the number who are able to make their living by free lancing. In this respect a stranger has a distinct advantage. Whatever she sees is new, and if she has an observing eye and a nose for news she will run across a hundred and one interesting little stories right in the heart of the city, which writers who live here

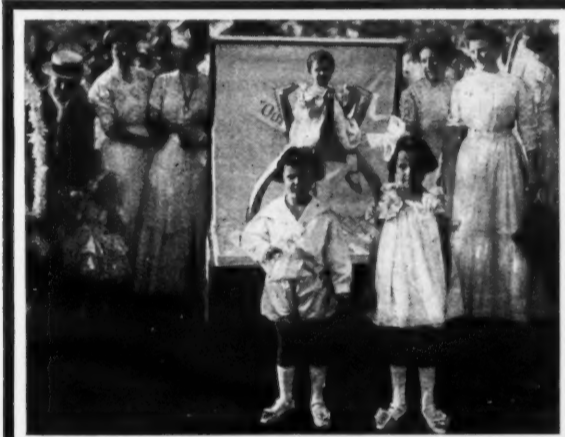
(Continued on page 301)



Women Participating in a Curious Egyptian Festival.

Tourists fortunate enough to be in Egypt during the celebration of the annual festival known as el-Eed es-Sagheer, will find themselves greatly interested in the ceremonies for the dead which are conducted in the public cemeteries. During the period of the festival some or all of the members of most families, chiefly the women, repair to the tombs of their relatives. They carry with them palm branches and foods, including cakes and dried fruits. The former are broken up and placed on the tombs and the latter are distributed to the poor who flock to the cemeteries on these occasions. Interesting groups of women bearing palms are seen in the streets on their way to the public cemeteries of the metropolis. Many of the private burial plots are provided with small but substantial houses for the accommodation of the women who desire to remain over night in the cemeteries during the festival period. The large cemeteries present a curious sight during the el-Eed es-Sagheer. Just outside the entrance dealers set up refreshment stands, whirligigs and swings are erected and dancing girls and public reciters entertain the spectators.

Asbury Park's Most Successful Baby Parade



Winners of the Grand Prize.

Ruth Kaltenbach, of Fla. The exhibit represented a gold wedding ring resting in a huge jewel box with a child in the place of the stone. On the lid of the box was the caption "Our Jewel."



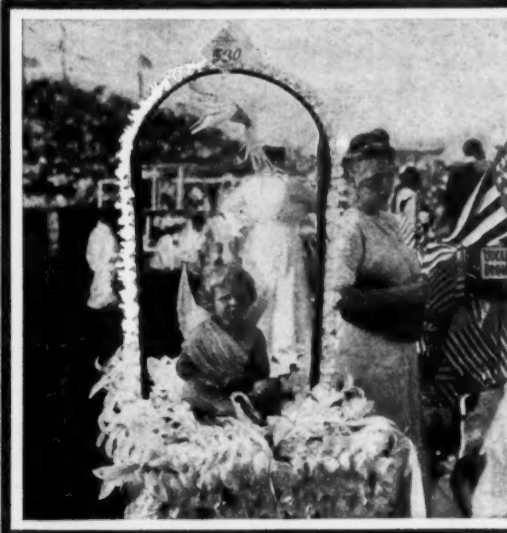
The Winner of the People's Official Prize.

Awarded to Edward Sickles, of Asbury Park, who impersonated "Kelly," by the Borden Condensed Milk Co.



Where Over 100,000 Spectators Applauded the Marching Children.

The parade on September 5 was in eight divisions, and in the juvenile procession were babies from South Africa, Ecuador, Porto Rico, Peru and England. There were eighteen sets of twins and the Tate family from Bradley Beach, N. J., was represented by seven little ones ranging in age from 15 months to 12 years. Seven hundred youngsters marched.



A Popular First Honor Baby.

William Francis Toler, two and a half years old, of Newark, N. J., who won the first award in the division of decorated baby carriages.



Where Thirty Men Lost Their Lives.

Fire raging in Bride Creek Canon, Mont. Forty-seven fire-fighters were caught in this territory and only 17 of them escaped the raging flames.



Burning a Fortune in Yellow Pine
The forest fires eating their way 18 miles from



A Relief Party Hurrying to the Devastated Villages.



United States Troopers Who Helped Fight the Forest Fires

Under command of Lieutenant Lewis, they were ordered out from Fort George Wright, Wisconsin, and went on duty at Avery, Ida.



Advancing on the Railroad
Fires six miles east of Avery, Ida., which destroyed bridges on the C. M. and St. P. Rail



Wallace, Ida., Was Almost Wiped Off the Map.

The property loss is put at a million dollars and over a hundred buildings were destroyed. The loss of life in this region is placed at 80 persons.

THE FOREST fires which swept Montana and Idaho recently destroyed a territory of about ten thousand miles, or more than the area of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey combined. Property loss is estimated at from ten to twenty-five million dollars. More than five thousand men were fighting the flames. It cost the government a hundred thousand dollars a day while the fire lasted. Many homes were destroyed, while the railroads rushed to the aid of safety. The fires were finally checked by a heavy rain about the Coeur d'Alene mountains, and rain throughout the valleys of the Northwest. Too much praise cannot be given to the fighters of the Northwest. It was due to their courage and fearlessness and to their long experience that the conflagration was limited to the area covered.

Devastating Forest Fires



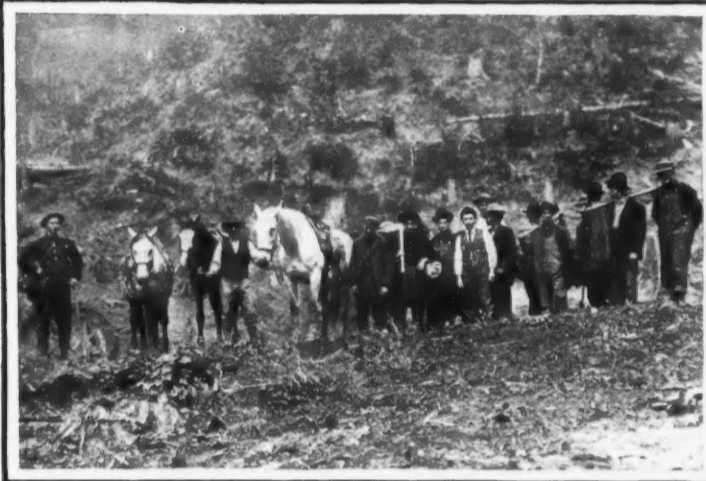
Burning a Fortune in Yellow Pine Timber.
The forest fires eating their way 18 miles from St. Joe, Ida.



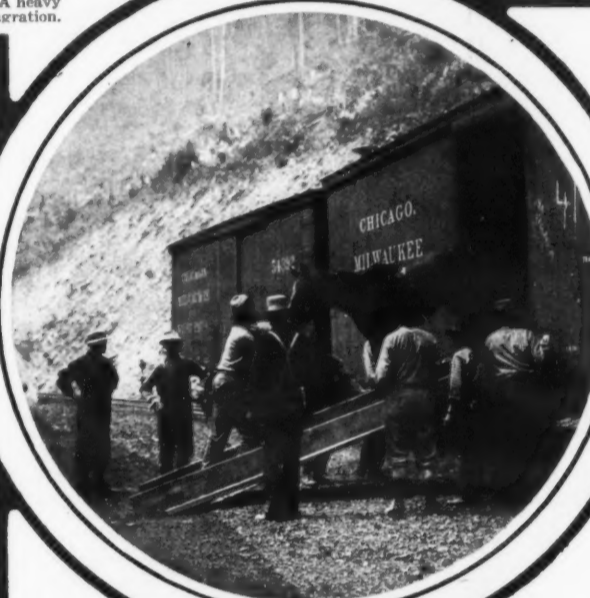
Back-firing on the Bitter Root Mountains, Idaho.
One party of 180 men is believed to have perished in these mountains. A heavy fall of snow on the mountains and rain in the valleys checked the conflagration.



Advancing on the Railroad.
Six miles east of Avery, Ida., which destroyed four bridges on the C. M. and St. P. Railroad.



Forest Rangers Racing into the Wilderness To Check the Fires in Idaho.
Fifty-one of the rangers lost their lives fighting the flames in this State.



Unloading Pack Horses and Distributing Food in the Burned Towns of Montana.



Snatching a Mouthful To Eat at One of the Forest Rangers' Camps.
The men were forced to work night and day and the hospitals are full of the wounded. Supplies were taken in by pack horses.

THE FOREST fires which swept over Montana and Idaho recently covered a territory of about ten thousand square miles, or more than the area of Massachusetts, Hampshire and New Jersey combined. The property loss is estimated at from ten million to twenty-five million dollars. More than two hundred men were lost. Five thousand men were employed to fight the flames. It cost the government one thousand dollars a day while the fire lasted. It will take a lifetime to restore the burned district. Many small settlements were destroyed, while the railroads rushed the fugitives to places where fires were finally checked by a storm which covered a territory of about the Coeur d'Alene district. Snow fell upon the mountains and rain throughout the valleys put an end to the raging fire. Too much praise cannot be given to the trained fire-fighters of the Northwest. It was due to their magnificent courage and to their long experience in fire-fighting methods that the destruction was limited to the area consumed.

Forest Fires in the Northwest

The Public Forum

The Real Cause of High Prices.

Ex-Governor E. C. Stokes, of New Jersey.

NO CONSUMER loves high prices. They are the delight, however, of every producer; and as we are all producers, except the idle, the pauper and the helpless, each person strives to get for his product, whether it be labor or goods, as much as possible. One thing we cannot do—sell our own goods

at high prices and buy our neighbor's cheaply at the same time. We must give and take on this question. The free-trade theory has the postulate, "Buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets"—a happy condition if it could be realized. Unfortunately, that economic maxim is a theory and not a condition; for the moment we all become purchasers in the cheapest market the prices rise, and the moment we all become sellers in the dearest market the prices fall, and the free-trade dream is

therefore never realized. Advancing civilization brings increased expenses. It doesn't cost the savage as much to live as it does you, but you would not change places. He has no schools, few clothes, no music, no art, none of the refinements or graces of life. Reform costs money. Honest elections, as conducted under our election machinery of to-day, are more expensive than the old methods where fraud was easy, but no one would advocate a return to the old system. So you pay for what you get and you get what you pay for. Unless there is an abnormal scarcity of production the cost of living will be no greater than what the average man can pay for.



HON. EDWARD C. STOKES.

The Workingman's Right To Work.

Justice Ward, of the United States Circuit Court.

THE right to combine for the purpose of calling out the workmen of other employers who have no grievances or to threaten owners, builders and architects that their contractors will be held up if they or any of their sub-contractors use the complainants' trim is quite another affair. May the employer agree not to sell to or contract with any one who deals with an employer who uses union labor? Either of these propositions is destructive of the right of freemen to labor for or to employ the labor of any one the laborer or employer wishes. If the struggle is persisted in between labor and capital to establish a contrary view, ultimately either the workmen or the employers will be reduced to a condition of involuntary servitude.

Where Our Safety Lies.

President Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell University.

THE SAFETY of our country lies in its representative institutions. The reason why the people can't take the place of their own representatives in legislation and administration is that there are far too many people to act and far too many and too complicated affairs for this multitudinous population to attend to. In America, as in Rome, the end would be a paralysis of public business, from which the demagogue would emerge a dictator or despot. The sure way to breed a Caesar or a Napoleon on American soil is to abrogate the American system of representative government.

What Makes Railroading Expensive.

F. O. Melcher, Vice-President, Rock Island Railroad.

I DO NOT object to the safety-appliance law. It is a good thing, but it does not save money. We have to have as many men on a train now as before the automatic brake was installed. The hours of labor bill was a proper bill, but has required more men and an increased expenditure. Other required regulations have been good, but they all cost money and go to swell the increased cost of operation. Altogether, I should say that the increased volume of traffic has not kept pace with the increased cost of operation.

Is a College Course Necessary?

Speaker Joseph G. Cannon.

THE COMMON-SCHOOL system—the high-school course—gives the average individual at least fair equipment for practical success in business or in the various callings that men follow who live by the sweat of their faces. That is about all that the average man will utilize. If he goes along four or five or six or eight or ten years getting something more, he is losing a very valuable part of his life; but if he is a real student, a real specialist—and he must become a specialist if he is going to devote his life to research and investigation—the college course is necessary for him in order that he become proficient in his specialty. There is always a question as to whether the average student will survive the spoiling effects of a college course. However, you could not stop the collegiate or university course if you were to try. Finally reduced to a crystal, the good or evil of a college course depends on the man himself.



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SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON.

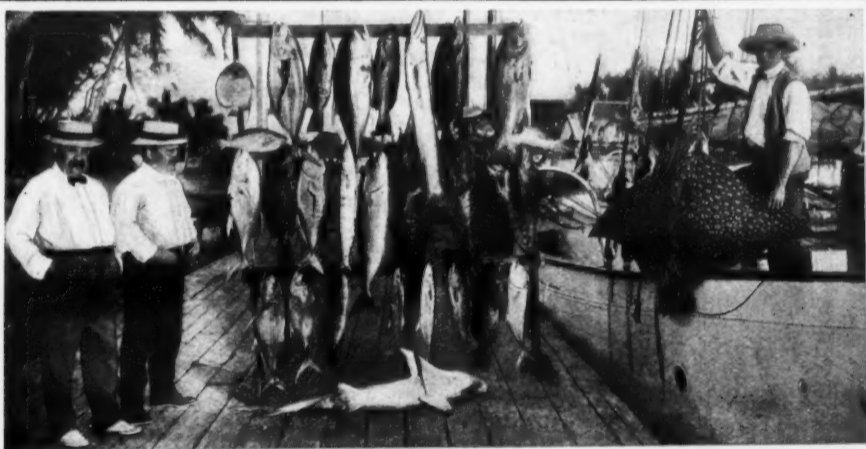
President Taft Praises the Y. M. C. A.

THE Y. M. C. A. serves a great many purposes, but the one that impresses me as the most useful is the furnishing of a Christian club to young men at a time when the devil is very near and will get them if he can. Numbers of young men who would go down into the gutter are not rescued from there, but are kept from there and led onward and upward to become the best members of the community.

Amateur Photo Contest



The Warrior in Peaceful Ways.
Sumner W. Matteson, Minnesota.



(Third Prize, \$2.) As Proof of Veracity.

"Fisherman's tales" do not find currency at Long Key.—L. P. Schutte, Florida.



(Second Prize, \$3.) The World's Most Dreaded Prison.

Fortress of Peter and Paul, at St. Petersburg, Russia, where political prisoners enter, but seldom come forth.—Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



(First Prize, \$5.) Ready for America.

Hopeful passengers embarking on an emigrant liner at Naples.
Feliz J. Koch, Ohio.

Seen in Stageland.

(Continued from page 289.)

essaying her first bit of acting on the strength of the fact that she is the protégée of Mrs. Roosevelt, rather than on talent or training in acting. At "Bobby Burnit" the audience sits in bored silence until the third act, when a few things happen sufficient to wake them up. The same critics who wrote disparagingly of "The Upstart" wrote of "Bobby Burnit," for the benefit of their readers, that "it was remarkably clever, a screaming farce, bubbling with infectious humor," and a number of other flattering things which one has only to see the play to realize the falsity of.

The thing that impresses one most in John Drew's entertaining new comedy at the Empire Theater, which in this era of early-season medi-

ocre attractions is as welcome as are the flowers in spring, are the ultra-English pronunciation and intonation of the American players. With the exception of Mr. Drew, who is too good an actor within his limitations to overdo anything and who is so cosmopolitan that he might fit happily into almost any corner of the world, the language which comes trippingly from the lips of the actors and actresses is wonderfully and fearfully Londonesque—that is, Londonesque as it is spoken by Americans making a six weeks' visit to that city of cities. Mary Boland, who so cleverly plays the part of the maid, *Smith*, who is responsible for the name of the play, sometimes so far forgets herself that she might almost be taken for a native of this country; but the slip is by no means intentional. Why Mr. Frohman's players should imitate the English in a play which might as well be set in New York as in London, any more than players acting in the translations from the French, German or Russian should imitate the natives of those countries, I cannot say. To my mind American pronunciation is quite as euphonious as English, and "clerk" for clerk is quite as impressive, for all that I can see, as clerk pronounced "clark" would be.

However, it is all a matter of taste and the English in "Smith" does not mar the excellence of the entertainment. "Smith," which is another of J. Somerset Maughan's clever comedies, gives John Drew the best opportunity that he has had for several seasons. The fact that he plays the part of a farmer is enough to attract his admirers to see how he manages such a part. Mary Boland and Hazard Short carry off the honors which are not appropriated by

and her contract with that firm has seven years more to run—which will find her a spry and sprightly dancer in her eighty-third year, according to her own prophecy, if her health continues as good as it has been up to the present time.

"It's no wonder I am strong and well able to play and dance," said Mrs. Yeamans, behind the scenes at the Globe, where a special armchair is always placed for her comfort and convenience

season I was in Chicago when I celebrated my sixty-fifth anniversary of my first appearance on the stage, and the management gave me a party. It was a magnificent affair, with so many beautiful flowers. I have a picture of it, with dear Tom Wise holding my hand in the center of the stage.

"I dearly love to work. One season I did not play, and, oh, how very dreary it was! In the evenings I would go to the theater and almost weep because I was not acting. So long as my strength holds out, I'll act. Last year I did fourteen weeks of one-night stands. Didn't I tell you that I come from sturdy stock?"

"Changes? Yes, there have been many in my time. All the great actors I've played with are gone—dear old Joe Jefferson and Davenport and Harri-gan. I will not tell you all the names, because only the oldest timers would remember them.

"They didn't have musical comedies like 'The Echo' in those days. Then everybody, principals and all, had to sing in the chorus. But I'm not one who says that old ways were the best. I like the theatrical productions of today and I like pretty girls and dancing."

Age has its compensations with Mrs. Yeamans, in that she is no longer compelled to make the round of the agencies every season. She has no competitors—there is not another actress like her on either side of the Atlantic. "I have not been to an agency for many years," said the elderly actress. "Fortunately my time has been contracted for for many seasons in advance, and, while I have had many worries, lack of employment has not been one of them.

"Did I always play comedy? Well, that is what I was made for, and I know it. Never any ambitions toward tragedy for me. I'm satisfied to make people laugh. Laughter's a mighty good thing. I was always merry by nature; singing and dancing were what I liked best, and a good comedy part. But in the old days, when I played with the stock companies, I sometimes had to play tragic roles. The company, knowing how I hated anything but comedy, used to guy me under the breath at the most tragic parts, and many a time I nearly collapsed with laughter.



In an Eccentric Dance.



Mrs. Annie Yeamans and Bessie McCoy. Back of the scenes at the Globe Theater, where they are playing in "The Echo." Mrs. Yeamans, who will celebrate her seventy-sixth birthday on the 19th of November, assumes the role of a flirtatious stenographer.



A Lively Comedy Situation.

Mr. Drew. Isabel Irving is rather unreal and not at her best as the worldly and selfish sister of the wealthy farmer.

Mrs. Annie Yeamans, who is now appearing as the flirtatious stenographer in the lively musical show, "The Echo," at the Globe Theater.

Seventy-six Year Old Soubrette in "The Echo," at the Globe Theater. She has spent just sixty-six of her seventy-six years behind the footlights. This remarkable actress has been with the Charles Dillingham attractions for the last several seasons,

during the time she has to wait for cues. "I came of strong and hardy people. I was born on the Isle of Man, where nobody is considered even elderly until eighty. The Manx women are a sturdy lot. I remember my mother telling me how, years ago, the British press gangs landed on the island to carry off the men for the navy, and the women went at them until they ran to their boats crying for mercy. That's the stock I come from, my dear.

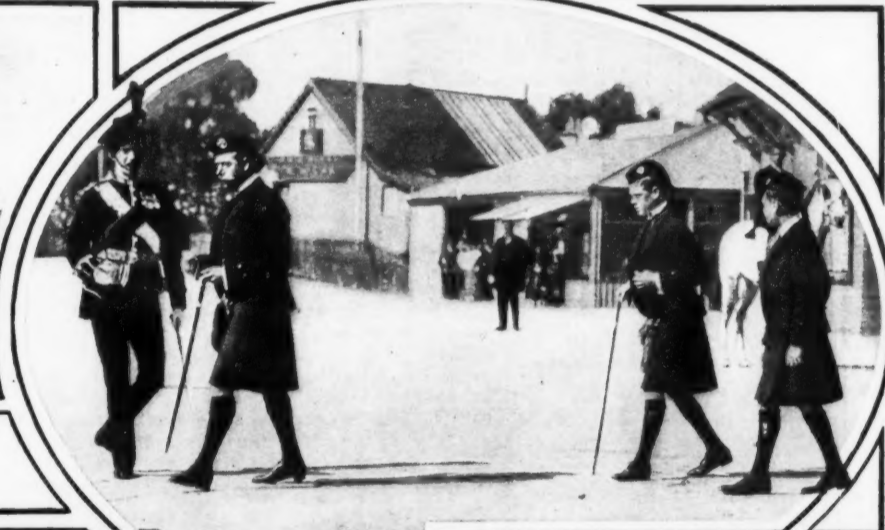
"They are very kind to me here at the theater, very thoughtful and considerate. I don't know a better place for an old woman than the stage. Last

Gleanings from the Foreign News



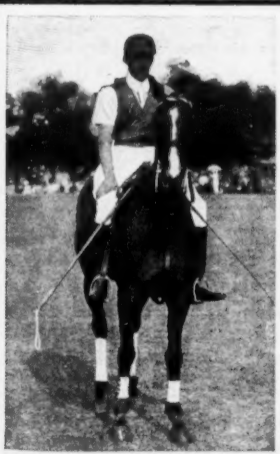
An Unusual Snapshot of a Railroad Accident in France.

The photographer succeeded in catching the passengers crawling out of the windows and doors of the wrecked cars immediately after the accident took place.



King George Arriving at Balmoral.

The English monarch is shown in his Highland dress, accompanied by his two sons, during a recent fishing and hunting tour.



Spanish King Playing Polo.

The English experts were most enthusiastic in praising his skill.



Spain Faces Riot and Revolution.

A barricade of poles and stones erected in the streets of Bilbao by striking miners. The city is the great iron ore exporting center of northern Spain and has shown much sympathy with the recent clerical trouble. Troops have been rushed to Bilbao to prevent further rioting.

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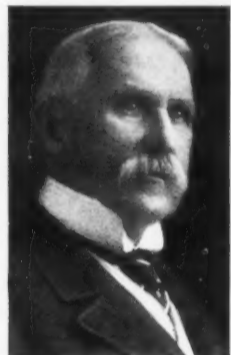
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Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always. The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



Franklin MacVeagh,
Secretary of the Treasury, who recently removed difficulties in forming emergency currency bodies.



Edwin M. Wing,
Cashier of the Batavian National Bank of La Crosse, and the retiring President of the Wisconsin Bankers' Assn.



Nelson Lampert,
Vice-President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, and a prominent authority on financial questions in Illinois.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WHEN Abraham Lincoln said, in one of his remarkable utterances, "Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example showing that his own shall be safe from violence when built," he administered an everlasting rebuke to the muck-raker and the demagogue, who are seeking to array labor against capital, the employed against the employer and the unsuccessful man against him who succeeds. The greatest obstacle

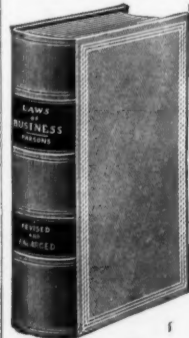
to a return of prosperity in this country is the political demagogue. He goes up and down the land, telling the people that they are oppressed, misused, deprived of their rights and that all this is done in behalf of a certain privileged class, while, in truth, no such class exists. He tells the people that the government must come to their rescue and he has inculcated in the minds of the thrifless, the idle and the vicious classes the notion that the government must support them. This is absolutely destructive of that independence and self-reliance which must be the foundation of every man's success. As President Taft pertinently said in his recent speech at St. Paul, "In these days there is a disposition to look too much to the Federal government for everything."

It is wicked for anybody to mislead the people into the belief that the government must care for them. This destroys all individuality, initiative and independence. So long as a lot of obscure demagogues and muck-rakers talked this kind of stuff, no one paid much attention to it; but when a brilliant

(Continued on page 299.)

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THE Mexican government is following close on our heels in the education of its farmers. Experts are now sent out from universities to lecture upon agricultural topics in the principal towns, with the hope of inducing farmers to raise products for export, especially early vegetables, figs, lemons and dates.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 298.)

speaker like Bryan took it up, others of prominence in politics, observing that Bryan was attracting the public and achieving notoriety, followed his example, and we now have Republican "insurgents" vying with Bryan in their appeals to the selfishness of the masses. Under such conditions a feeling of unrest and widespread distrust as to the future has been created. Bankers feel it, business men, manufacturers and every line of industry feel it. So does Wall Street.

Demagogues and muck-rakers talk as if the country was on the verge of ruin, yet wages were never higher, our factories were never larger, our railroads never had a greater mileage or a larger number of locomotives and cars, and opportunities for widespread prosperity were never greater than they are today. Demagogues who prate about monopolies that do not exist, about the demands of aggregated wealth that are purely imaginative, talk as if wages were low, industries declining, factories closing and soup houses opening everywhere. If such a condition of distress really existed, there would be abundant reason for the clamor of the demagogue. But we are not in such a state of misfortune. The millions of well-fed, happy-faced, healthy men, women and children found everywhere in the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, prove what I say.

Are the agitators who are prating so loudly about popular rights and popular wrongs addressing their remarks to crowds of pale-faced, wan, hungry and suffering people, telling pitiful tales of oppression by the railroads and the corporations? No, for no such tale could truthfully be told. The agitators, high or low, great or small, who are responsible for scattering the seeds of dissension, are doing infinite harm and deserve to be openly and fearlessly rebuked. The business outlook in this country is not bad. Merchants are not overloaded with goods and manufacturers have not been producing more than they can sell. With fair corn and cotton crops, in addition to satisfactory returns already reported from other crops, and in spite of drawbacks in certain sections, the fall months should see a considerable improvement in the business situation. Unquestionably it would if attacks on the railroads and the industrial corporations both by State and Federal authorities should cease.

The one significant factor that some overlook and that is attracting the attention of the working masses is this: If the railroads and the industries of the country are compelled to pursue the policy of retrenchment they are now laying down, wages must come down. For a number of years, because of the remarkable growth of our industries, the extension of the automobile industry, the development of the steel and iron trade, the construction of the Panama Canal, the creation of new industries and the extension of our railroads, the demands for skilled labor have exceeded the supply. Wages have, in consequence, been steadily advancing. It requires no powerful intellect to understand that if by the crippling of our railroads and industries the demand for skilled labor be lessened, the inexorable law of supply and demand will operate to compel a cut in wages; and so the talk in Wall Street is that after the liquidation in the stock market there must be a liquidation in the labor market also.

It is only a little over a dozen years ago that nearly twenty-five per cent. of the railroads of the country were thrown into bankruptcy. We all know of the slump in wages that followed. The rail-

roads of this country stand ready to spend \$500,000,000 for improvements and extensions during the coming year, but they cannot raise the money abroad as long as they are the subject of attack at home and as long as their control is virtually being taken out of the hands of their stockholders. The workingmen of the country are beginning to understand the situation and are discrediting the demagogues and the muck-rakers. Railroad employes in the West and Southwest and in other sections are organizing to demand fair play and a square deal for the interests that give them employment at the best wages paid in any part of the world. The demagogue who talks to these men about the oppressions of capital will get a short shrift. If the workingmen in every other line of industry would realize that the interests of their employers are their interests, they would turn and rend the demagogues who have been endeavoring to lead them by the nose.

I notice that in one of Colonel Roosevelt's numerous addresses recently he said, "I ask that the big business man be fair to his employees and fair to the people. If he is that, I will do all that I can to help him. If he isn't, I will do my best to see that he is." I wonder what "big business man" in these days is unfair to his employees? Can any one name a conspicuous example? Never before in the history of this country have our large corporations been more considerate of their employees. Note the successful profit-sharing plan of the Steel Corporation, the splendid pension system which the Standard Oil Company has had for so many years, the pension systems also of the International Harvester Company, of the Pennsylvania, the New York Central and other great railroads. It will be a sorry day for this great country when the employer and the employee drift apart. Any one, no matter how proud his position, who lends his influence to the demagogues who are seeking to divide the people into masses and classes, should be called to the strictest accountability.

The stock market is still in a state of unwonted stagnation. Leading investors are holding all the securities they care to take on amid such uncertainty in the political world. The public is not buying. It is waiting patiently for an upward movement to begin. Such a movement cannot be expected until the results of the fall elections are known. If they indicate a sweeping change in public sentiment, with a menace to the policy of protection to American labor and American capital, and if they are followed by a destructive decision in the trust cases by the Supreme Court, we cannot escape further liquidation in Wall Street. Every sign of returning sanity and of disappearing hysteria on the part of the public mind is an encouragement to the Goddess of Prosperity. She stands at the door and knocks. I am in favor of letting her in.

T. S. Rock Island, Ill.: It has no connection with Wall Street and I am unable to get the information.

G. Augusta, Ga.: No one on Wall Street knows anything about the proposition. I advise a mercantile agency report.

S. Ensley, Ala.: I do not advise you to buy any of the ten-cent oil company stocks. The history of such corporations has not been very satisfactory.

B. Philadelphia, Pa.: Neither of the companies on your list has anything to do with Wall Street and I can get no information.

Spar, Syracuse, N. Y.: No report is made by the company so far as I have seen. A mercantile agency report would probably serve your purpose.

P. Laredo, Texas: I have no personal knowledge. Unless they have a rating would not regard them with particular favor.

X. Y. Z.: Davis-Daly's affairs are known to the insiders and to outsiders they are a mystery. I believe in leaving the "mysteries" alone, especially if they are controlled by such a speculative crowd as that of Heinze.

H. R. New Orleans, La.: Your report indicates that the proposition is still in the formative stage, and has yet to demonstrate its earning capacity. The capital is high. I regard it as a speculation, not particularly attractive.

S. B., New York: 1. The dividends are paid when declared and are not expected to be continuous. 2. I have no report on the International Educational Publishing Company. It is better to buy listed stocks which always have a market. Anonymous communications are not answered. F. St. Louis, Mo.: 1. If you regard an investment as conservative simply because it is in a company in which, as you say, "a bright future seems very possible," I have nothing to say. All things are possible. 2. Am unable to send you a copy of the publication to which you refer and advise you to write to them for it.

S., Dallas, Texas: Stocks in the twenty-cent class are altogether too speculative to receive much attention in Wall Street. I can get no information about Ventura. Better buy something that has an open market. U. S. Light and Heating common, which has recently risen from \$1 to \$1.50 a share, is a better business man's speculation.

Albany: One with "a limited surplus" and desiring "perfect safety" should buy bonds only of the gilt-edge class, though I believe that American Tel. and such railroad stocks as Pennsylvania and D. and H. are a good business man's investment under existing conditions. The public utilities securities when well established and secured are being bought for investment. They give a better yield than ever.

(Continued on page 300.)

Business Insurance

An Advertisement
by Elbert Hubbard

"NUMBERS ELIMINATE CHANCE"



HE business corporation was a device of the Romans. The original idea came from Julius Caesar, and was suggested by the uncertainty of human life. It was an insurance

against the dissolution of a project in case of death. The intent was to provide for the continuance and perpetuity of enterprises which probably no man could carry out during his lifetime. The first application of the corporation was for building water-systems and laying out roadways. The corporation provided against stoppage of the work in case of the death of any man connected with it. But the corporate life of a great business is not secure against shock, unless the lives of its managers are insured for the benefit of the corporation. Hence we find the big men—the men of initiative and enterprise—allowing their lives to be insured at the expense of the corporation which they serve, for the corporation's benefit. To guard 'gainst the blow of the business blizzard when an able leader dies, The Equitable Life Assurance Society now issues a Corporate Policy. The proceeds are made payable to the Corporation, which is both Applicant and Beneficiary. Thus is the Commercial Craft ballasted and made snug and secure when comes the storm. The Equitable Life Assurance Society will exist when every eye that reads this page is closed forever; when every heart that now throbs is still; when every brain through whose winding bastions thought roams free, has turned to dust. The Equitable will live on, a body without death, a mind without decline. Only safe, superior and competent men can secure life-insurance nowadays. Life-insurance adds poise, power and purpose to able men. If you are helping to carry the burdens of the world and making this earth a better place because you are here, perhaps you had better write for further information.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 299.)

F., Portland, Ore.: No, it is not the practice. Please refer me to any explicit recommendation I ever made.

F., Pontiac, Mich.: The history of the Uncle Sam Oil Company does not justify a recommendation of the stock for investment.

H., Harvard, Ill.: Thank you for the correction. I meant to say that U. S. Light and Heating pref. between 7 and 8 was not unattractive. The omission of the "not" was an inadvertence.

M., Punxsutawney, Pa.: C. and O. has been paying 1 1/2 per cent. quarterly. If it were assured of a continuance of these dividends it would sell higher. A question as to its ability to continue this rate has arisen. The stock is a fair speculation.

Teacher, Dover, Del.: The Franklin Society pays 4 1/2 per cent. on deposits. It takes mail accounts which can be opened with as small an amount as \$1. Write to the Franklin Society, Junction Park Row and Beekman St., New York, for free Booklet W. W., New York: I am unable to give you a quotation because no sales are reported. Pincus, King & Company, 50 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of unlisted and inactive stocks and will be glad to give a quotation on them to any of my readers who will write and mention Jasper.

C., Passaic, N. J.: Atchison and M. K. and T. com. look safe on your margin, though the attitude of the South and West toward the railroads seems still unfriendly. Central Leather pref. would undoubtedly sell higher with improving business conditions and is one of the best of the industrials. In case of a sharp decline even up.

Query, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. "Fractional lots" means smaller lots than 100 shares. 2. For a beginner there are advantages in trading in small lots until he learns the ways of Wall Street. Write for a free booklet on the advantages of small lot trading to J. F. Pearson Jr. & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, and mention Jasper.

Information, Troy, N. Y.: 1. Some brokers send a special night letter of information to their customers free upon request and also publish booklets and market letters without charge to customers. 2. Leavitt & Grant, members Consolidated Stock Exchange, of New York, 55 Broadway, New York, will send you their Investors' and Traders' Pocket Manual without charge if you will write them for it.

O., Colorado Springs, Col.: D. and R. G. is somewhat burdened by its responsibility for the Rio Grande Western, but its latest report made an excellent showing. The pref. is looked upon as a fair business man's speculation. The securities of some electric power companies can be safely bought. It is always well to examine their reports, and to have knowledge of their capitalization and the character of the management.

J. S. H., Duluth, Minn.: 1. American Telegraph Typewriter stock is not recommended by me as an

Puzzled

HARD WORK, SOMETIMES, TO RAISE CHILDREN.

Children's taste is oftentimes more accurate, in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on."

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner."

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful."

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it."

"We are now a healthy family and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts."

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. They showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment and the result was almost magical."

"They continued the food and to-day both children are well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts, for she has the evidence before her eyes every day."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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investment, though like all the new inventions it may have speculative value. It seems to have a responsible management. 2. The recent exposure of the wireless game indicates that there is not much value in the stocks that were foisted on the public. You are right about Kornit. I doubt if it has value.

Clerk, Duluth, Minn.: 1. Recent revelations regarding the bonds of the Terra Marine Company show that the security was not fairly represented. I know of no market for the bonds. 2. The 7 per cent. pref. stock offered, with rights to acquire common stock, is that of the Pay-As-You-Enter-Car Corporation. Dividends are paid quarterly. Write to Carlisle & Company, 74 Broadway, New York, for their Circular No. Paye 72.

G., New Orleans, La.: 1. You can buy and sell stocks by wire or mail through a New York broker without trouble. 2. It would be wiser to divide your purchases among two or three of the low-priced dividend payers. 3. You will get an interesting and instructive Wall Street booklet free if you will write to Renshaw, Lyon & Company, members New York Stock Exchange, 13 Exchange Place, New York, and ask for it and mention Jasper.

Spec., Denver, Col.: 1. You are running great chances when you buy the ten and twenty cent oil and mining stocks. It sounds big to say that you can get a thousand shares for a hundred dollars, but of what use is it unless the stock has value? 2. A speculative venture in some established industrial corporation would be better. 3. Write to the National Underwriting Company, 350 Broadway, New York, in reference to the automobile shares offered at \$10 a share.

S., Findlay, Ohio: 1. Write to Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, 43 Exchange Place, New York, for their bond circulars Nos. 51, 53, 55 and 56. You can easily make a choice. The firm will give you information regarding particular bonds that you may desire. 2. The railroad situation is still unsettled, but such stocks as New York Central, Pennsylvania, U. P. pref., which have a wide market and a good record, have possibilities with less risk than more speculative stocks.

American Ice, N. Y.: Your letter is one of many others I have received. If a sufficient number of stockholders show an interest in the matter a stockholders' committee will be organized. If, as stated, it earned 6 per cent. a year ago, it would seem as if the stockholders should be entitled to at least a small dividend, provided no losses have since been incurred. If holders of American Ice who desire to join the movement will send me their names with the numbers of shares they own I will endeavor to have them represented.

B., Daguer Mines, Pa.: 1. It is usually well to buy securities when everybody else talks of selling, even though the market may go lower. Any well seasoned dividend payer and standard bonds may be bought for investment returns. 2. There is greater competition than ever in Northern Pacific's territory. It should also be remembered that the railroads are confronting a very serious situation because of the increased cost of labor and materials. Dividends at the present rate may not be continued.

J. M. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.: If conditions in the railroad world do not become worse a beginner might start with a small lot each of C. C. C. and St. L. (paying 4 per cent. and selling around 70), Ontario and Western (paying 2 per cent. and selling around 40) and K. C. S. pref. (paying 4 per cent. and selling around 60). If dividends at present rates can be continued, these stocks should sell higher. Missouri Pacific does not pay dividends but is a fair speculation. With better times it should resume dividends.

H. and L., Galveston, Tex.: 1. The last annual report of American Hide and Leather was very unfavorable, so much so that a great many were inclined to believe that the statement was made as bad as possible so as to enable insiders to pick up the stock at a bargain. I would not advise you to sell at a loss. Many believe that Central Leather will some day secure control of American Hide and Leather to the advantage of the latter. 2. Hide and Leather pref. is a better speculation now than Corn Products common. 3. John Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, have a plan for purchasing small lots on partial payments. Write to them for particulars and mention Jasper.

Beginner, New Haven, Conn.: 1. There is no reason why you should not do better than 4 per cent. You can get 4 1/2 per cent. with perfect safety. I advise any one who has a little spare income to set it at work at earning money. That is the secret of getting rich. You can begin to invest your savings at the rate of \$10 per month and make your money earn interest from the time you deposit it. 2. One of the most interesting and instructive little booklets entitled "The Safe Way to Save" is issued by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York. This is one of the strongest financial institutions in the country and as safe as any savings bank. Write to the company and mention Jasper.

Six Per Cent. Portland, Me.: 1. Municipal bonds are usually regarded as among the safest investments. In Eastern cities they yield about four per cent. and in the West and the South they yield more. Write to the various parties who offer bonds of this class and investigate their statements. 2. Earnings of U. S. Steel show a considerable margin over the amount required for dividends. The pref. is decidedly the safer. 3. Ten shares of pref. could be bought for a little more than a thousand dollars and the return would be \$70 a year, as it pays one and three-quarter per cent. quarterly. 4. Connor & Co., old established members of the New York Stock Exchange, 31 Nassau Street, New York, pay particular attention to small investments and will be glad to advise any of my readers regarding the purchase of particular stocks.

L., Philadelphia: 1. I would not advise anyone holding American Ice and Ontario and Western to sacrifice them at a loss. When everybody is pessimistic, it is usually a good time to buy. If corn and cotton crops should be disappointing and the trust decision destructive, the market will be affected and prices will go lower. The safe course, of course, would be to sell when you can sell without a loss, if the market has a sudden upward movement in the near future, in the hope of buying back later on. But you run the risk of having this hope disappointed if the crop reports and the court decision prove helpful. 2. Corn Products, Int. Paper, K. City So., and S. P. common are none of them dividend payers.

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I do not regard them as particularly attractive at this time for that reason. U. S. Light and Heating pref. with a par value of \$10, selling at less than \$8 on the curb, is a dividend payer and looks like a better speculation than the non-dividend common stocks to which you refer.

(Continued on page 303.)

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

THE OUTLOOK in the insurance world is exceptionally bright. The reports for 1909 of various State superintendents have been most favorable. By way of example, I may quote from the report of Superintendent Hotchkiss, of New York:

The improvement in the business of life insurance reflected by the returns of the companies for the year 1909 is marked, and indicates that this important branch of the insurance business is fast returning to more satisfactory conditions. While there was no abnormal increase in business written during the year, the increase in the business in force was most noticeable. The increase in dividend payments to policy-holders during 1909, and in amounts apportioned for dividends on annual and deferred dividend policies, payable during the current year; the large decrease in lapsed policies and the lowering of the general expenses are among the features that go to prove that the year 1909 was not only a favorable one for the companies but also for the insuring public.

What is true of New York State is true of sister States. To me it is most encouraging to see the number of lapsed policies decrease and the general expenses of the company go down. Another encouraging sign is the disappearance of hostile legislation. Now that the insurance companies are getting a square deal, the question is: "Are you giving your family a square deal by safeguarding the home?"

R., Chicago, Ill.: The Prudential or the Equitable, S., Kansas City, Mo.: The Spectator, published weekly, is an old established insurance journal and will no doubt meet your requirements. Its address is 135 William Street, New York.

S., Omaha, Neb.: The last report of the Royal Arcanum showed that it had over \$6,000,000 in invested and other assets. As to the safety of its investments, I am unable to answer at present.

L., Wichita, Kansas: The Reserve Loan Life of Indianapolis has only been established about ten years and naturally has not had such an opportunity for growth as the older companies. It makes a favorable report.

S., Omaha, Neb.: It would take too much space to enter into the discussion of the relative advantages of a participating and non-participating policy. Any reliable insurance man will give you the facts on either side.

F. B., Plainfield, N. J.: 1. The General Accident F. and L. Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, according to its last annual report, had a good surplus. 2. I could not give a rating. You will have to get that from a mercantile agency.

M., Corunna, Mich.: 1. The Central Life Insurance Society U. S. of A. was established in 1896 and is an old-line company with pretty heavy expenses of management. 2. No, in view of the fact that you have made a fifth of all the payments required. Of course, the situation might change.

Hermit

An American Penny Brings \$340.

A ONE-CENT piece brought \$340 at a recent auction in New York City. According to experts, the price is the largest ever paid for an American penny. The largest previous price recorded for the small coin is \$275. The one-cent piece was coined in the year 1793. It is of the Liberty Cap variety, and, judging from its clear red color and its even impression, it has probably never been in circulation. Peter Mogey, a famous grocer numismatist of Cincinnati, just before his death at the age of sixty-two years, went all the way to Philadelphia, three years ago, to buy this coin. At the time of his death he was supposed to have the most finely preserved collection in existence. It was during this auction, at the rooms of the Coin Club on East Twenty-third Street, that the new record price was paid for the penny. There were other coins at the sale that brought large prices. An 1800 one-cent piece, which had the first cipher of the date printed over a nine, sold for \$86; an 1807 and 1803 penny brought \$76 and \$61 respectively, an 1809 penny sold for \$75, and an 1823 cent for \$80.

He Deserved To Win.

A farmer, finding a dozen idlers stretched out on the ground, offered a shilling to the laziest one of the lot. Eleven jumped up and claimed the reward, each asserting himself to be the laziest. The shilling, however, was given to the twelfth, who had slothfully kept his position.

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Omen.

If we wish to know who believes in this Latin word, we must get our Latin answer by reading it backward.

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"Because dead men tell no tales."

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Evans' Ale

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Leading Dealers and Places
C. H. EVANS & SONS, Hudson, N.Y.



Of Interest to Women.

(Continued from page 295.)

never see. Editors like local stories, and for a beginner an almost certain revenue may be enjoyed by simply writing about what you see. My first work consisted of East Side stories.

One day, while wandering along one of the narrow and dirty but interesting streets in the Jewish quarter, I noticed a basement entrance which was filled with flying feathers. In the dimly lighted room beyond, I could see a group of women busy picking chickens, while one or two others busied themselves weighing them. It was the Rembrandt-like picture which the women made

against the lamplight which held my attention first; then it occurred to me that there might be a story in what they were doing. It interested me; why not an editor? Upon entering and making inquiries, I found that the women were picking chickens for a Jewish wedding, and that the two women who were supervising the work were the bride-to-be and her mother. They were amused at my interest, and after asking their permission to come back with a photographer and take a picture of them as they worked, and obtaining it, they asked me to attend the wedding and the reception, the latter to be held in one of the large halls used on the East Side for such gatherings. The photograph of the women in the cellar and the story about them was readily sold to one of the large New York papers for its Sunday supplement edition for fifteen dollars. The story of the wedding and several photographs, including the bride and groom and their guests in the ballroom, and later seated at the feast, and a photograph of the kitchen where the kosher food was cooked, sold to another Sunday paper for twenty-five dollars.

My French laundress called one morning with my shirt waists. Before she left she had unconsciously given me a hint about the French quarter, which led to a story which the newspaper syndicate accepted and which was published in fifteen or twenty different papers. The colored maid who made up the bed in my hall bedroom told me one morning

that she was going home that evening, and that her mother was going to have one of her favorite dishes of crawfish creole, just as she used to have it at home in New Orleans. I looked up her family, to the great delight of Delia, and got from the mother a lot of recipes, which I sent to the *Good Housekeeping* magazine and received a good price for.

The beginner will find that the little stories of every-day life and practical things will sell, while the flights of poetry and high-class, semi-editorial things will not sell at all. The opportunity to do these, which, no doubt, your ambitious soul longs to do, will come later, when you establish yourself. For the first year or so, however, you will find that not only does energetic free lancing pay the best, but it is also far and away the most valuable experience that you can have.

After you have been in the work for some time, you will discover that every editor's desk is a repository of tips, hints and suggestions, many of them clipped from the papers and filed away because they contain an idea. Others have blown in from every direction. A good thing for the beginner and the free lance to do is to follow the example of the editor and to gather hints and suggestions and keep them on file. Some of them may not lead to anything, but others will, if investigated, put you in touch with a story. One morning I noticed in the paper a small announcement that a new club for servant girls had been established. Upon looking up the place I found half a dozen or so other writers there, but they did not interfere with me, and I gathered enough material for an article which sold to a magazine with a household page in it.

The best way to dispose of free-lance articles, I found, was to take them to the various papers. Sending them by mail is all right, but if you take them yourself you will receive a reply almost at once. If they are not available for one paper, they may be just what another paper would like to have. Try always to have photographs to go with your article, whatever it may be. Send them in to the editor, unless that dignity will consent to see you, and ask for an immediate reply. It is a good thing to meet and to know the various editors, but it is not necessary. If the material which you send in is good, it will find ready acceptance, unless, indeed, it be fiction or an editorial, in which case it will take a much longer time. The latter class of article I would suggest sending by mail. Have all matter plainly typewritten, and put your name and address at the top of the first page. Write on one side of the paper only. If there are photographs, write plainly on the back what they are about and put your name and address on each one.

Do not depend on influence in helping you to a beginning in newspaper work. I brought a few letters of introduction to editors with me when I came to New York, but they were quite useless, and they afterward caused me some bitterness of soul to think I had presented them. Influence might possibly put you on a paper, but if you could not make good your services would be very unceremoniously dispensed with.

A large number of well-known writers, whose articles and stories we see every day in the papers and magazines, have never seen personally any of the editors who accept their work. It is the work itself that counts, and neither the personality of the writer nor any influence which she may bring to bear will be of value for any length of time.

HARRIET QUIMBY.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM JAMES, of Harvard University, one of the world's foremost psychologists, philosopher and leading advocate of "Pragmatism," the correlation of philosophy to real life, at North Conway, N. H., August 26th, aged 69.

Commodore Rogers H. Galt, U. S. N., retired, in naval service from 1868 to 1904, at Norfolk, Va., August 26th, aged 60.

Louis Jules Vandal, widely known historian, member of the French Academy, at Paris, France, August 30th, aged 57.

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"Its purity has made it famous."
For home and office.

President Taft's Neighbors at Beverly.



THE COSTLY RESIDENCE OF S. M. WINSLOW.

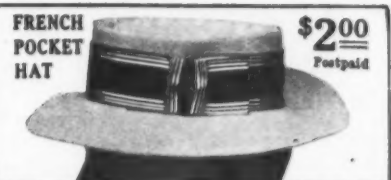


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Small heads fitted Large heads fitted
Wick French Pocket Hat Co. Money Refunded if unsatisfactory
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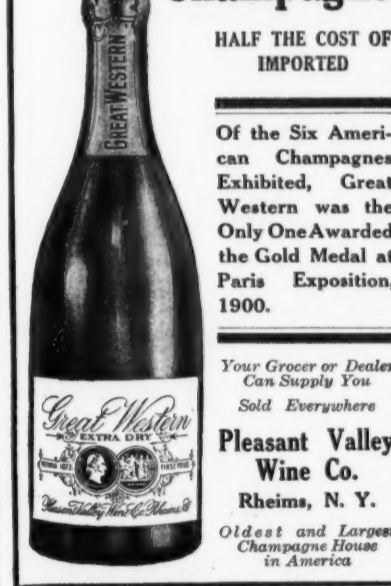
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Pleasant Valley Wine Co. Rheims, N. Y.
Oldest and Largest Champagne House in America

Very, Very Easy.
Patience—"You can't do anything without money."
Patrice—"Oh, yes, you can. You can run in debt!"

A Contingency.
"Are the running expenses of an automobile very much?"
"That depends on whether the bicycle cop catches you."

Undecided.
"Won't you be glad to get back to your native shores once more?"
"How do I know," replied the nervous man, "until my family has gotten past the customs inspectors?"

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will clean them off in a mild and pleasant manner. ABSORBINE, JR., is a healing, soothing, antiseptic liniment that strengthens and restores tonicity to muscular fibres of the veins; takes out soreness and inflammation—always pain. Easy and safe to apply—no odor, stain or grease. \$1.00 and \$2.00 per bottle, at druggists or delivered. Free book, "EVIDENCE," gives detailed information and reliable endorsements.

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Safe and Sane.

"Why do you call your new picture 'Dawn'?"
"Because," replied the young impressionist, "few people know what dawn looks like; hence they are likely to take my word for it."

The Arrowhead's Baby.

(Continued from page 290.)

walked slowly across the room to a window. Leaning out, he called Spud from the boys' quarters. Spud, be it understood, couldn't ride anything, much less an outlaw horse.

"Say, Dutch," commanded Porter, "bring that bad horse here!"
"But I gain't saddle heem!"
"Saddle nothing! Bring him here!"

Strange enough, the fire-eater did not so much object to saddle and bridle; it was only when one attempted to mount or had mounted that he began his wicked intentions. And then he was a combined whirlwind and hurricane; he was a bucker, a kicker, a stiffleg from the jump go. In color he was a sunburnt sorrel, and his eyes were little and malicious, somewhat resemblant to those of an avaricious man in a close trade.

With his face full of dark forebodings, the cooky led the outlaw to the gate before the house. Porter then saddled him, paying close attention to the double girth, putting it to the last hole in the leather.

"Now, sis," he said to his anxious-faced relative, "let's try a trick. Bring me about a pound of sugar."

The woman did as her brother asked her to do. And that bad horse went for the sugar with more eagerness than if he had been a young Sioux!

"By gee!" cried Larry. "I be jiggered if I don't believe it'll work! Bring some more sugar!"

Again did the horse thrust his muzzle greedily into the bag, and while he was doing so Spud held the paper and Larry mounted. When he had eaten it all, the cowboy turned him, and, without a sign of his former vengeance, he cantered away toward the westward, toward the Arrowhead ranch!

At the Arrowhead ranch they told Porter that Sunny Jim McCutchen had drawn his pay in full and left that morning, taking all his effects. He had ridden to the southeast, they said, and no one knew where the glum-faced cowboy had gone. He had left no word of any kind. He had left—they knew nothing further than that mere fact.

When Porter turned the outlaw homeward, the animal seemed to remember his former vengefulness suddenly. In a trice he had reared, bolted and the cowboy fell heavily to the earth, but luckily not on the injured ankle. Sitting up, rubbing his head in a dazed fashion, Porter saw the horse running wildly across the prairie in the direction of the Diamond A. Then he turned his head and asked to borrow a horse with no murder attached.

And he got it.

Following the first inclination that entered his mind, he rode fourteen miles to the southeast, where lay on the plain a group of houses that called itself Carlotta. In the outskirts of the village stood one of the few trees in the county, and as Porter neared the little patch of houses he saw that an angry populace was preparing to have a hurried hanging to a branch of that tree. Riding up, he saw that the man whose neck was encircled by the lariat was no other than Sunny Jim! He stood on a large box that rested on a wagon, and his hands were tied behind him; evidently there was nothing to do to make the execution complete except the rolling of the wagon from under him. Even as Porter drew up, a dozen strong hands were tugging at the wheels, bent on hurling Sunny Jim McCutchen's soul into eternity in short order. And the principal figure? He was smiling stoically—such a mockery of a smile! He turned his head slightly to see the newcomer, and, recognizing him, bowed his head in a silent greeting.

"Say," Porter called to a man whom he knew quite well, "would you mind delaying the circus long enough to make me acquainted with the particulars—anyway, seeing that that's a friend o' mine whose spinal column you're going to pull out o' joint?"

"Shore!" Bill Harper cried, quickly stopping the wagon's motion with a wave of his hand. "This yap come in this mornin' adventurizin' around an' tanked up on Jake Touchberry's booze, an' then shot ever'thing in the place full o' holes! If you kin find a single blamed thing in Jake's place that ain't got a bullet hole in it, I'll take a lie-bill! Not bein' satisfied with that, he cut up ever'thing he didn't shoot up.

An' he was prepared for it—it was premeditated; he had an extry supply o' ca'tridges, an' his bowie was sharp enough to shave the hair off'n a mouse an' never wake it up! They ain't a man a-livin' what kin come in here an' shoot up this town!"

"Did you give him a trial?" Porter asked.

"This is a kangaroo court, Larry Porter!"

The newcomer turned to the captive, who had not yet spoken. "Jim," said he seriously, "whatever got into you to run amuck like this?"

"I had a disease what the magazines calls en-you-eye," replied Sunny Jim, grinning in a devil-may-care manner. The men smiled, in spite of themselves, at the pronunciation of ennui; but not because they knew the meaning of the word.

Porter turned to them. "Bill, let me examine this mucker, will you?"

"Shore!" answered Harper.

Porter eyed McCutchen hard for a few seconds. "Jim," he said finally, drawing his Colt's with a threatening mien, "you tell this bunch exactly what give you that en-you-eye disease or I'll save 'em the trouble of hanging you!"

"Help ye'self," drawled the man on the box.

"Do you want to die that bad?" queried the man on the horse.

"Well," said Sunny Jim, "I ain't exactly what ye'd call crazy to shuffle off the mortal, but I reckon it don't make much difference. I ain't got much left to live for." With the last words the look on his face changed to one of utter longing and sadness and he swallowed hard.

Porter's eyes were still on the face of the man about to be hanged. "Jim," he declared pointedly, "you're thinking about the Arrowhead baby!"

With the mention of the child he loved so well, Sunny Jim McCutchen broke down—the barriers fell away and he bared his great, rough heart to those who were about to take his life to appease a primitive justice.

"Yes," he moaned, tears running down over his brown cheeks, "I'm

a-thinkin' about the baby—my baby! They took it away, an' it was all I had to—to like. I had a baby a long time ago—its mother died when it was borned—an' this baby looked so much like it! I've been heartbroken for ten years, an' this kid is all I have even liked in that time. Boys, I don't deny that I'm mean—I may be meaner'n hell, but I love that baby if I am!"

Porter quickly explained; and as it dawned on the men gathered around, their rough faces underwent a change. In a moment Sunny Jim's bonds were cut, his revolver and belt graciously restored to him, and he was astride a horse and galloping by Porter's side toward the Diamond A ranch.

When they reached Auld's place, McCutchen threw his rein to Porter and rushed into the house. With eager hands he took the child from Mrs. Auld's arms and sank into a rocker. Porter, his sister and her husband gathered around him; at the window appeared a round, Dutch face, wreathed in a mighty smile. And the baby—turned its thin, little face contentedly to the cowboy's breast, murmuring, "Oodle!"

Sunny Jim looked up at them. "Say, you folks don't know how to take keer of a skeezicks. I betche ye've done gone an' ruind this kid a'ready! Ye mustn't let 'em see the'rse'ves in a lookin'-glass 'fore they're a year old—it's bad luck. An' ye mustn't cut th'er finger-nails off 'fore they're a year old. Have to bite 'em off, see? An' don't never let a kid look over its head—that's bad luck, too. Say, Mr. Auld, I want a job here. Do I git it?"

Auld slapped him on the shoulder. "You've got it, and a month's pay as a present as a starter!"

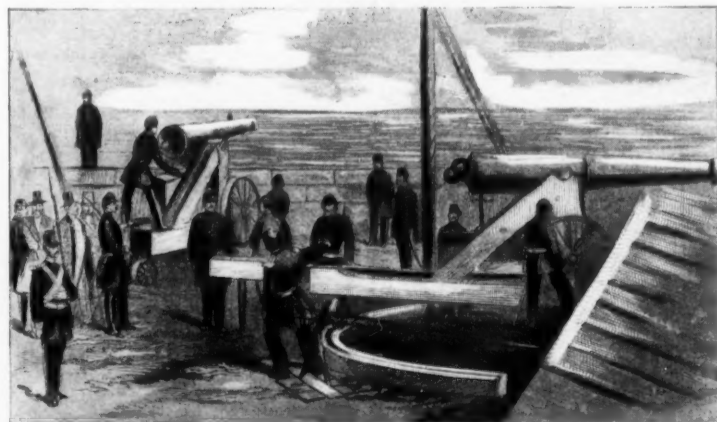
"But what," queried Mrs. Auld, "does 'Oodle' mean?"

"'Oodle'!" exclaimed Sunny Jim. "See there? I knowed ye didn't know nothin' about babies, or ye'd know the'r langwidge. Why, that's baby talk for pardner. Ye see, when its mother cashed in, I become the baby's pardner. It's me it means when it says 'Oodle'!"



Suppressing an Insurrection in Panama in 1860.

In October of 1860 the negroes of Panama rose in rebellion and threatened to pillage the principal towns. Great Britain and the United States landed marine troops to protect the property of English and American citizens. The insurrection was an extensive one and solely for purposes of rapine and plunder. The U. S. S. *St. Mary's* and the English ship *Clio* were rushed to the spot and quelled the disturbance without bloodshed.



New York's Harbor Protection Fifty Years Ago.

A view of Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island in New York Bay, when the Jefferson Guard of the Fifth Regiment, New York State Militia, was on garrison duty in September, 1860. The old style unwieldy carriage guns are shown.

(Reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly of October, 1860, and copyrighted.)



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THE LARGEST FOUNTAIN PEN FACTORY IN THE WORLD.

The new ten-story concrete building, situated on Fletcher Street, New York, which is entirely devoted to the manufacture of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens. The structure was officially opened on September 10, 1910, and has a capacity of 1,500,000 pens a year.

How St. Paul Stood by Taft.

(Continued from page 288.)

asserted, might offend those of different party affiliations. "Imagine the narrowness of that!" a St. Paul man said, in relating the incident. "Did you ever hear anything like it?" Needless to remark, the pictures were hung.

Taft Day arrived. Never did a President get a more whole-souled and hearty welcome. The streets were lined from one end of the route to the other. He was cheered everywhere, and when he got into the Auditorium—a structure which holds twelve thousand people and looks like the New York Hippodrome, only is nearly twice as large—a cheer broke over the gathering such as is seldom heard outside of national conventions. At least a third of the audience was without the hearing of the President's voice, and the speech was fully two hours long, but the crowd stuck. Then there was an ovation as the President proceeded to the new St. Paul Hotel, another marvel for a city the size of St. Paul, a structure much on the order of the Hotel Astor, roof garden and all. For several hours, while the President was being entertained at luncheon given to him by the Conservation Congress and which was conspicuous by the absence of Mr. Pinchot, who had left town for the day, crowds blocked the front of the hotel, waiting to have a peep at the President. When he was piloted through the crowds for the Minnesota State Fair, he got an ovation from one of the largest throngs which have greeted any President. For there he saw the great, new, concrete steel grand-stand which holds forty thousand persons and which was taxed to its capacity.

It was a wonderful reception as the cheers volleyed forth. He was taken from the Fair Grounds to the new Radisson Hotel, in Minneapolis, where he was tendered a banquet by representative business men of the Twin Cities, or, as Mr. Taft put it so happily last year, the Twin City. There was the same enthusiastic gathering here.

All the way to the train the President was greeted after leaving the Fair Grounds, and, when his car pulled out, the members of the party felt that it had been one of the most satisfactory days in the career of Mr. Taft. Particularly gratifying to him were the congratulations which came from the conservation speech, which contained such paragraphs as, "Real conservation involves wise, non-wasteful use in the

present generation, with every possible means of preservation for succeeding generations," and "The time has come for a halt in the general rhapsodies over conservation, making the word mean every known good in the world," concluding with "A satisfactory conclusion can only be reached promptly if we avoid acrimony, imputations of bad faith and political controversy."

Still the undercurrent of Taft sentiment went on. Any man in St. Paul can tell you where such rumors had been repeatedly started. Now came the cry, "Wait until T. R. comes tomorrow! He will annihilate the President's conservation policies!" Roosevelt came, and this was one of the first things he said, and it brought forth a shout of approval which shook the rafters: "Much that I have to say will be but a repetition of what was so admirably said on this very platform by the President of the United States yesterday"; and later, "As the President pointed out, one of the difficulties with which we are constantly confronted is the misrepresentation of our aims and the baseless charge that conservation retards development."

That was the way T. R. annihilated the President and it was much the same spirit as the St. Paul business men accorded him.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 300.)

W. Norristown, Pa.: According to the facts as you give them you were not well treated. Consult an attorney.

A. Abbeville, S. C.: I do not advise the purchase of the Kimberley Con. Anybody can publish a newspaper sheet.

D. Marine City, Mich.: A good many schemes for giving away lots as premiums are being investigated by the Post-office authorities. Lots of value are not given away.

H. Jr., Lumberton, Miss.: I can get no information about the King Bee and doubt if it has much value. 2. Do not advise investments in the lots mentioned in Pinehurst.

H. Clinton, Wis.: Local telephone bonds have a restricted market and are subject to the vicissitudes of competition. A more convertible investment would be a security having a market on Wall Street.

B. Wilmington, N. C.: I am told that responsible parties are promoting it, but I do not look upon the stock as an investment. Like all new inventions it may prove its commercial value later on, and it may not.

Stox, Milwaukee: The American Ice Co.'s pref. stock is entitled to a cumulative dividend, but almost the entire issue is owned by the American Ice Securities Co., the holding company which manages the concern and which has no pref. stock.

M. New York: The Mogollon District near Silver City has very excellent properties, but I know nothing about the particular mine to which you refer. If you would apply to the postmaster of Silver City he might give you data on which to work.

Joe, Muscatine, Iowa: The Montana Standard Mining Co. has mineral land a few miles from the Bitter Root Mountains, on which considerable prospect work has been done. The ore is low grade. In the present condition of the copper market the stock cannot be of great value.

F. St. Louis, Mo.: 1. The London Mountain Copper Co. has a capitalization of \$3,000,000. This is altogether too high for an undeveloped property. 2. I would be very careful about purchasing lands in distant places. The Post-office Department is after a number of real estate companies in various parts of the country for misrepresenting facts.

N. and W., Indianapolis, Ind.: 1. Norfolk and Western common is not included in the investment stocks. It sold last year as low as \$5 and as high as \$102. The preferred is nearer the investment class. It pays only 4 per cent. while the common pays 5 per cent. 2. Southern Railroad pref., if freed from possibilities of harassing legislation, should be able with returning prosperity to resume its dividend.

G. Atlantic City, N. J.: 1. I hear good reports of the management, but it is not a Wall Street security. 2. Atchison, considering the price at which it has been sold, appears to be attractive. Much depends on the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the rate question. 3. On a decided slump any of the dividend payers in good standing will be attractive, especially the preferred railway and industrial stocks.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1910.

JASPER.

How the Cat Falls.

THE time-old legend of the cat's nine lives took its origin in the fact that the feline falls always on its feet. A scientist has constructed a model to show why a cat lands on its feet. This model consists of a cardboard cylinder, wherein are stuck four rods to serve for legs, together with a tail devised on similar principles. The object of the experiment is to show that a feline's peculiar faculty depends on the rotation of its tail with sufficient vigor. This faculty is specially developed by climbing and leaping animals, such as members of the cat tribe, monkeys, squirrels, rats and most lemurs. The tail plays an important part in the turning process. According to the scientist, all tree-inhabiting monkeys have long tails, and these are of aid to all climbers in enabling them to turn in the air. The tail also serves as a balancer, as evidenced in the case of a squirrel, which may be seen walking along a tightly stretched wire or string, swinging its tail from side to side, much after the manner of a tight-rope walker balancing himself with a pole.

GET THIS BOX OF CIGARS



FREE—You Risk Nothing Promise Nothing

Smoke them and then decide whether or not it pays to buy cigars directly from our factory at real wholesale prices.

Some men think that the only way to get a GOOD cigar is to "pick it out over the retail store counter." But, you never know whether or not it will suit your taste until you have smoked it and Every time you "try" a cigar over the counter you pay for it first.

That, however, is not the case when patronizing us. Every time we ship a hundred cigars the customer merely promises to pay within 10 days or to return the cigars less a few samples for which we agree to make no charge. Therefore we have to keep up the quality because EVERY BOX IS A SAMPLE BOX.

Our entire business is confined to selling cigars to regular customers BY MAIL, directly from our factory and at strictly wholesale price. We have no retail stores—sell through no jobbers. There's no one to stand between us and our customer's disappointment if our cigars should not come up to his expectations. We stand back of every box of La Reclama cigars—ourselves—and every cigar in every box.

The cigars in this small box are our New Panolas—4 1/2 in. panatela shape, having a rich, fragrant LONG Havana filler and genuine Sumatra wrapper. We sell them for \$4.50 per hundred, delivery prepaid. Point for point—in taste, aroma, burn and appearance you will find them equal to the best cigar you ever bought over the counter for ten cents straight.

How we can sell such a fine cigar at this price is so big a subject that we will tell you about it later—when we send the small free box.

HOW TO ORDER. Simply write to us on your business letterhead or that of your employer and say: "Send me free of charge the box of cigars offered in Leslie's Weekly." Be sure to enclose ten cents to cover cost of packing and postage. Also mention whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars. If business stationery is not convenient, simply mention commercial or bank reference as a means of introduction.

WRITE FOR THE CIGARS TO-DAY

La Reclama Cuban Factory
CIGARS from MAKER to SMOKER by MAIL
Est. 1875
418 East 32nd Street, New York City

AGENT in each county to sell our Aluminum Coffee Maker for 25c. 500 other good sellers. Write quick for territory. Samples free. Freight and express allowances, \$100 to \$200 per month now being made by Phillips Agents. Proposition free. One of the largest agency supply houses in America. SAMPLE COFFEE MAKER PREPAID FOR 15c. THE PHILLIPS CO. J. Phillips Building, Dayton, Ohio.

SPECIAL Discounts on Diamonds

The Discounts from Our Regular Catalog Prices—Gems of Highest Quality

WRITE for our special offer on the choicest quality of diamonds. Special Discount Sheet and price list, together with complete Geo. E. Marshall Catalog, sent free.

For Instance

This exquisite diamond—absolutely perfect in cut and color—a gem of the rarest scintillating beauty, mounted on a beautiful Tiffany setting, \$69.00, \$13.80 down and \$6.90 a month, or 8 per cent discount for all cash.

On Approval These or any other diamonds from our catalog, prepaid on approval, without obligations. See catalog.

Write for Catalog and Special Discount Sheet

The careful buyer will not think of buying a diamond or other jewelry until he has studied the Marshall Catalog and Discount Sheet.

GEO. E. MARSHALL, (Inc.)
103 State St., Dept. 4076 Chicago, Ill.

For Results ADVERTISE IN Leslie's



For clean sport and a square deal everywhere and at all times.

Sporting Gossip



By Ed. A. Goewey

LAST season independent or professional football was introduced into New England through the medium of an organization known as the Massachusetts State League, composed of teams in Lowell, Lawrence, Boston, Haverhill and Waltham.

The St. Alphonsus team, representing Boston, won the championship and is booked for a New York tour next season. Several well-known promoters have taken hold of the proposition and are placing a team in the American League Park in Boston, which will be composed of a number of prominent college men, including Jim McCormack, of Princeton, Jack McCarthy, of Georgetown, and several professional players from Pennsylvania.

This team has a professional coaching staff and a training camp, and has been training since August 1st for the opening of the season late in September.

The magnificent record of Cy Young, who is probably one of the greatest pitchers the game has ever seen and who recently won his five hundredth victory, follows:

Year.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1890	Cleveland (N. L.)	10	7	.588
1891	Cleveland (N. L.)	27	22	.551
1892	Cleveland (N. L.)	36	10	.783
1893	Cleveland (N. L.)	34	17	.667
1894	Cleveland (N. L.)	25	21	.543
1895	Cleveland (N. L.)	35	10	.778
1896	Cleveland (N. L.)	29	16	.644
1897	Cleveland (N. L.)	21	18	.538
1898	Cleveland (N. L.)	24	14	.632
1899	St. Louis (N. L.)	26	15	.634
1900	St. Louis (N. L.)	20	18	.526
1901	Boston (A. L.)	31	10	.756
1902	Boston (A. L.)	32	12	.727
1903	Boston (A. L.)	28	9	.757
1904	Boston (A. L.)	26	16	.619
1905	Boston (A. L.)	18	19	.486
1906	Boston (A. L.)	13	21	.382
1907	Boston (A. L.)	22	15	.595
1908	Boston (A. L.)	21	11	.656
1909	Cleveland (A. L.)	19	15	.559
1910	Cleveland (A. L.)	3	6	.333
Totals		500	302	.623

Billy Sullivan, star catcher of the Chicago American League club, recently caught three baseballs thrown from the top of the Washington Monument.

Each ball dropped 504 feet and traversed that distance in about 5½ seconds. During the last second it traveled about

175 feet and struck Sullivan's hands with a force of 200 pounds approximately.

Sullivan was not in uniform, but wore a backstop's ordinary "mitt," a cap and spiked shoes.

Since Charley Street, then catcher of the Washington team, managed to hang on to a ball tossed from a window at the top of the monument, in August, 1908, about every catcher with a visiting team has wanted to try the stunt. As every attempt is attended by no little danger, Spencer Cosby, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, has refused to grant permits as often as requested. Sullivan got a permit to make the attempt about this time last summer, but the affair received too much notice and the crowd on hand to witness the performance was too large and noisy for comfort. So Sullivan postponed the performance until this trip, when, in company with members of the White Sox and the Senators and some personal friends, he made the trial.

Eddie Walsh, the Chicago pitcher, climbed the 899 steps to the top of the cloud-piercing shaft and tossed the balls. The wind and air currents carried away twenty-four balls, but Sullivan got under and caught the twenty-fifth.

"Doc" White, the White Sox pitcher, had wearied of chasing the balls the wind carried away and was seized with an idea. He would counteract the effect of the winds by throwing the ball at high speed away from the top of the shaft. Reaching the top, White stood well within the pyramid and fired the balls through the south window, so that Sullivan watched them with his back to the sun. He caught the first ball that White threw and the fifth. Of the ten remaining balls "Doc" hurled, Sullivan was able to sprint under only one, and that one he missed narrowly.

The O. P. pennant went to Akron by one game on Labor Day, when "Red" Nelson, pitching for Akron, hit a homer with one on in the second inning, after Lobe, Canton first baseman, had tied the score with a homer in Canton's half of the second. Akron won, 4 to 1, after losing the morning game to Canton, 14

to 5, tying the pennant race. Akron won 73, lost 53 games, while Canton won 72 and lost 54.

The military rifle championship of the United States, which Major William B. Martin, of the Second New Jersey, won a year ago, recently went to Corporal George W. Farnham, of the United States Marine Corps, who scored 547. Corporal Harry Adams, of Troop C, Fifteenth United States Cavalry, in second place got 546, and Corporal W. A. Fragner, of the Marine Corps, landed third with 544.

The national individual match was captured in a ripping gale by Sergeant Scott Clark, of the Second Indiana, who scored 274. The shoot took place at Camp Perry, Ohio.

This fellow, Mitchell, of the Texas League, who assaulted Umpire Settlely and then knocked him unconscious with the ball, should be barred forever from playing professional baseball. That would go some distance toward putting a stop to rowdiness on the field everywhere.

The N. Y. Jockey Club stewards intend to pursue a far more aggressive policy in the future than in the past, claiming that if they had taken advantage of every decision of the courts, the racing situation would not now be in a chaotic condition.

There will be a fight to the finish in the courts, and the new law passed by the Legislature last spring that is known as the directors' liability law—a law which holds as an accessory any official of a track on which a violation of the law may take place, even though the official may be innocent of any connivance and may have done all in his power to prohibit the betting—will be the one on which the future of racing will be fought out. The stewards' lawyers claim that the law will be declared unconstitutional.

Many well-known men are against betting at the tracks, but they don't dare hold race meets if they are to be in danger of punishment for what some tout may do.

"Is there a club in the National League that can secure the edge on Chief Bender, Jack Coombs, Eddie Plank and Cy Morgan, the 'Big Four' of

the Philadelphia Athletics' pitching staff, in a series of seven games, such as the world's series comprises?" asks a Western sporting man.

American League fans the country over who have seen these four wonderful twirlers in action this campaign have their doubts, and their good judgment is backed up by Connie Mack, manager of the American League pacemakers, who believes that the next world's championship flag will float from a staff in Shibe Park, Philadelphia.

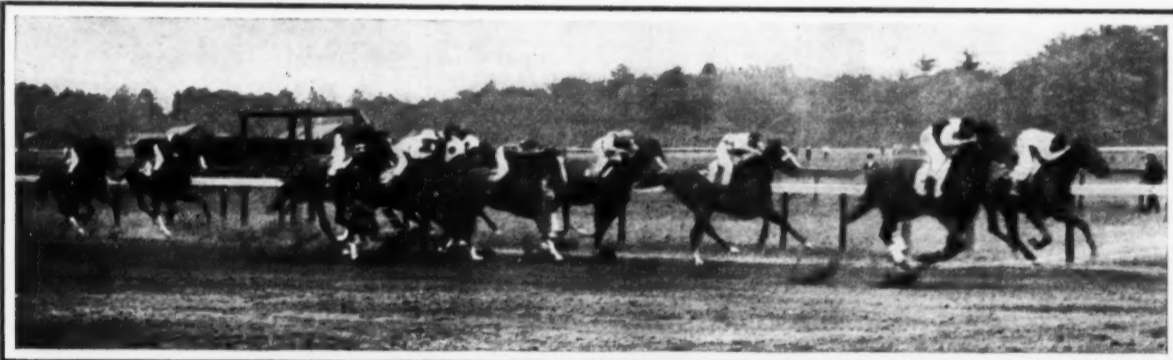
But while Mack may have the better staff of pitchers, Chance has a wonderful bunch of fighters and seasoned players who can pull off some wonderful plays. The series of games this year should be worth going a long distance to see, because nearly every fan believes that the Athletics' work will far discount anything the Tigers ever put up.

Carl Morris, an athlete who weighs 320 pounds, stands 6 feet 4 inches, and has a reach several inches greater than Jack Johnson, has resigned his position as engineer for the 'Frisco Railroad and begun training preparatory to challenging the champion. He has been looked over by fight experts and pronounced a comer. Carl has a lot of work ahead of him.

"You may say that next winter I shall revise the list of umpires in the National League and cut out the dead wood which has been in the staff for the past year," said President Thomas J. Lynch, of the National League, recently. This is, indeed, good news. Most of the National League umpires who have been working this season have shown themselves so incompetent that they have made umpiring a farce. Johnstone, Rigler and Emslie have been the worst offenders, and it is thought that these are the ones Lynch refers to as "the dead wood." They would be gladly missed.

Possibly Rudy Hulswitt and Emil Zacker may figure in a trade that will send them from St. Louis to Brooklyn. They may be of some help to the Superbas, but if Dahlen intends to make a real effort to get out of the second division next season he must get some real "classy" boys and not those who have failed with other "also ran" clubs. With the Giants located up at 155th Street and the Yankees going out among the farm lands, Ebbets has the opportunity of a lifetime coming. It will soon be far easier for New York business men to get to

(Continued on page 305.)



Novelty Winning the 1910 "Coney Island Futurity" by Half a Length.

The king of two-year-olds owned by S. C. Hildreth, winning a \$23,790 purse by defeating eleven of America's finest thoroughbreds at Saratoga, N. Y., on the last day of the recent racing season. Bashti was second and Love Not, third. Novelty's time, six furlongs, 1:12 1/5. Twenty-five thousand people witnessed the race.



World's Champion Sculler.

Richard Arnat of New Zealand, who recently defeated Ernest Barry on the Zambesi by seven lengths.



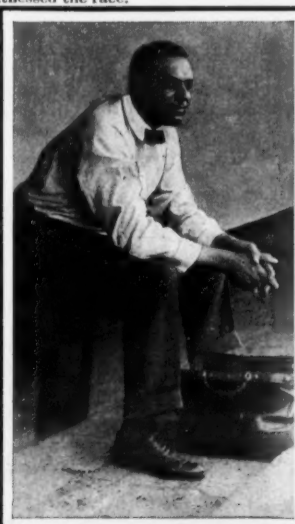
C. Bender.



J. Coombs.



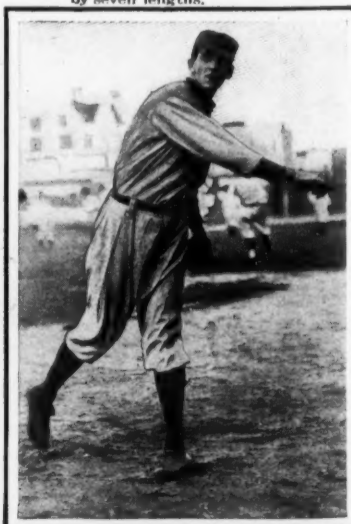
H. Davis.



George Stallings.



J. Austin.



A New Twirler.

A trio that has been an important factor in winning the American League pennant for the Athletics.

A snapshot of the Yanks' manager coaching from the bench.

Who is doing sensational work for the Yankees at third base.

Caldwell, whom the New York Americans believe will prove one of the season's finds.



Colonel Roosevelt Arriving at Sioux Falls, S. D.

It was during his speech in this city that the ex-President praised the Tariff Commission appointed by President Taft, and insisted that the only sane and sensible way to make a tariff bill effective was through this medium.

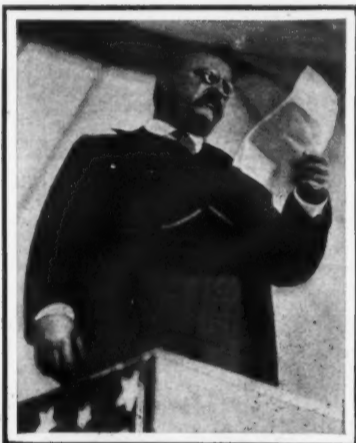


A Typical Roosevelt Crowd in the West.
The citizens of Willmar, Minn., listening to "My policies."



An Academic Duty.

Laying the corner-stone of the new library at Fargo College, Fargo, N. D.



Praising President Taft.

A remarkable likeness of the ex-President taken while he was making his speech at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Sporting Gossip.

(Continued from page 304.)

the Brooklyn grounds through the new subway than it will be to go to either of the New York club's park, and if he'll manage to get a first division club and train his men in team work, he'll soon have to enlarge his stands to hold the crowds.

One of the features at the recent motor cycle races held in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Federation of American Motor Cyclists, was a mile made in 53.3-5 seconds, by M. T. Graves, establishing a new record for the Point Breeze track, where the races were held. The previous track record for a mile was held by Barney Oldfield, who circled the mile track in 59.3-5.

President Robison of the Cardinals states that he's confident Pitcher Lefty George the York (Tri-State League) finger Roger Bresnahan dug up, who landed

in Indianapolis when he was expected in St. Louis, will be awarded to his club by the National Commission. "It looks as if we have a good case," claims Mr. Robinson, "and we intend to fight hard for George who is evidently worth a stiff battle."

The following news item comes from Chicago. Frank Gotch, world's champion wrestler, stated recently that he has retired from the game and will hereafter be a professional farmer. Gotch asserts that he is sincere and that all talk of his fighting Johnson is nonsense. He is now at his farm in Humboldt, Ia. Gotch has taken part in 331 matches and lost but seven. Five of the seven were handicap affairs, in which he failed to throw his man as many times as bargained for.

In a recent game against the Red Sox, Fisher, the Yanks' new pitcher, who had previously been doing splendidly, went all to pieces and established a new bad record for a single inning's work. He gave two bases on balls, a balk, an error and hit a man.

Can the Drunkard Be Saved?

THE WAY the remarkable "catch my pal" union has swept through Ireland during its first year promises to give the Emerald Isle the most effective temperance reform it has ever had. Originated in July, 1909, by the Rev. R. J. Patterson, a Presbyterian clergyman, its aim is to solve the drink problem through the men who constitute the problem—the drinkers. In the eyes of the members of this society there is no such person as the "hopeless drunkard." Every drinking man who unites with it not only pledges to abstain from all intoxicating beverages, but to do everything possible to promote the cause of total abstinence by getting others to join the union. "We will see this thing through!" is the striking watchword uttered by all new members just after taking the pledge. This missionary motive explains how the movement has spread from Ulster throughout all of Ireland, even leaping the channel and invading the larger cities of Scotland.

The practical result of such a widespread reform has been a revival of trade; thousands of children and mothers are being better fed and clothed, and the drunkards who have reformed are paying their debts. In every town hardened and confirmed drunkards have been reformed, and the zeal with which these men have gone out to save their pals is the interesting moral and social phase of the movement. Thus is proven the Gospel declaration that no man is beyond redemption, and, incidentally, that no one is better qualified to reach the man who is down and out than his fellow who has been saved from the same abyss.

Curious Facts.

IN THE Italian army cigars are given to the soldiers as part of their daily ration.

The Kimberley (Cape Colony) diamond mines in twenty-seven years have yielded four hundred and twenty million dollars' worth of treasure.

London theaters will seat 60,932 people, and 64,851 persons are accommodated in its music halls.

While surgeons were dissecting an ostrich in London recently, a prayer-book was found among articles in the stomach of the bird.

The water power of Sweden is estimated to be able to furnish ten million horse-power if properly handled. This energy can be made available for at least nine months of the year.

DU PONT



THE END OF A GOOD DAY

DU PONT

SMOKELESS POWDERS GET THE GAME

They Are

"THE REGULAR AND
RELIABLE BRANDS"

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Send 20 cents in stamps for a pack of
Playing Cards, postpaid.

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Address Dept. 2

RUBBER-VULC

EVERY individual bristle PROPERLY vulcanized in a PURE HARD RUBBER SETTING, and WILL NOT SHED.

Q RUBBER-VULC brushes are superior at every vital point. They look best, wear best and work best.

Q Where other brushes are weak, RUBBER-VULC brushes are strong; and where other brushes are strong, RUBBER-VULC brushes are stronger.

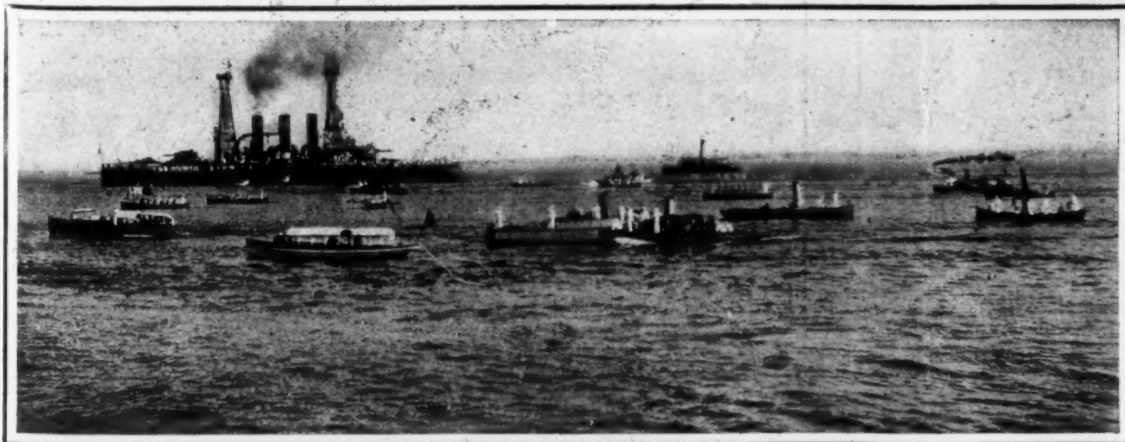
Q Ask for RUBBER-VULC shaving brushes, take them apart, examine them, and see the RUBBER SETTING of the very brush you will use, then decide for yourself. You don't have to buy "A pig in a bag."

Q Note the ANCHOR FERRULE, which locks the bristles the RUBBER-VULC way. You will readily see why there is no substitute for a RUBBER-VULC.

Q Our sanitary metal hanger GRATIS, preserves your brush and prevents bristle rotting.

Q Catalogue showing many guaranteed and patented styles if you address Dept. L.

RUBBER-BOUND BRUSH COMPANY, Belleville, N. J.



Winning the Most Coveted Rowing Honors in the United States Navy.

The crack cutter crew of the battleship *Georgia* crossing the finish line in the boat race for the Battenburg Cup held in Hampton Roads on September 8. The race was rowed over a three-mile course and was participated in by eight crews. The oarsmen from the *Mississippi* and *Louisiana* finished second and third respectively. This photograph shows the *Louisiana* crew coming to "up oars." The *Georgia* and the *Mississippi* are over the line. The battleship in the distance is the *Georgia*.—Hase.

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Lindstrom-Smith Co., Dept. 4076, 258 La Salle St., Chicago

Not Worth Striving For.

Mrs. Henpeck (with newspaper)—"It says here that buttermilk will extend one's life to over a hundred."
Henpeck (wearily)—"If I was a bachelor, I'd take to drinking it."

Bulletin of the World's Work



The Men Who Entertained Roosevelt in Nebraska.

The Board of Governors of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben with their five and a half foot loving cup which they presented to the Cheyenne committee during the recent celebration. The Ak-Sar-Ben entertained their guests and Colonel Roosevelt with an initiatory feature which was most novel. President Taft was the guest of the Ak-Sar-Ben last year.



The Chuck Wagon Dinner.

Eating in cowboy style at a luncheon given by the Denver Press Club in that city on August 29th.



Aftermath of Japan's Devastating Flood.

Havoc wrought at Mukojima, Tokio, on the banks of the Sumida River, the overflowing of whose banks caused the greatest flood catastrophe in Japanese history. Over 1,500 persons lost their lives and 250,000 persons were made homeless.



Doing Business Under Difficulty.

A street in the Asakusa district of Tokio under two feet of water. It was here that some of the greatest damage was done, as many buildings were swept away by the first rush of the flood. The Japanese Army aided in caring for the sufferers and in rescuing the hundreds of unfortunates.



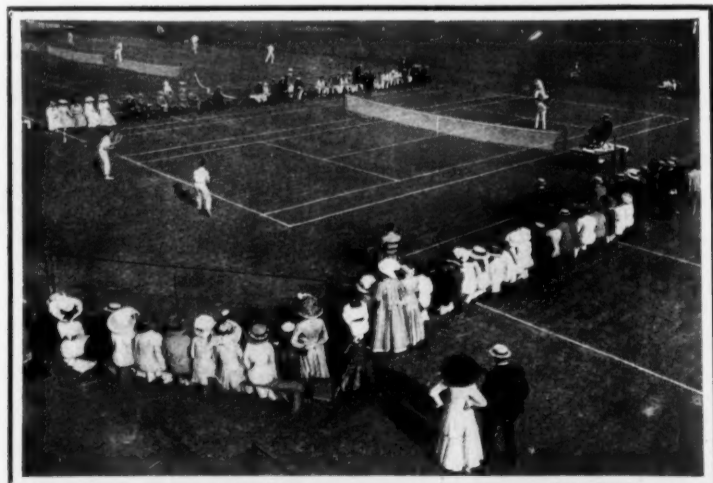
New Jersey's Policemen on Parade.

Some of the 2,000 representative patrolmen of the State who gathered recently in Atlantic City for the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of New Jersey Convention. The Atlantic City members were the hosts.



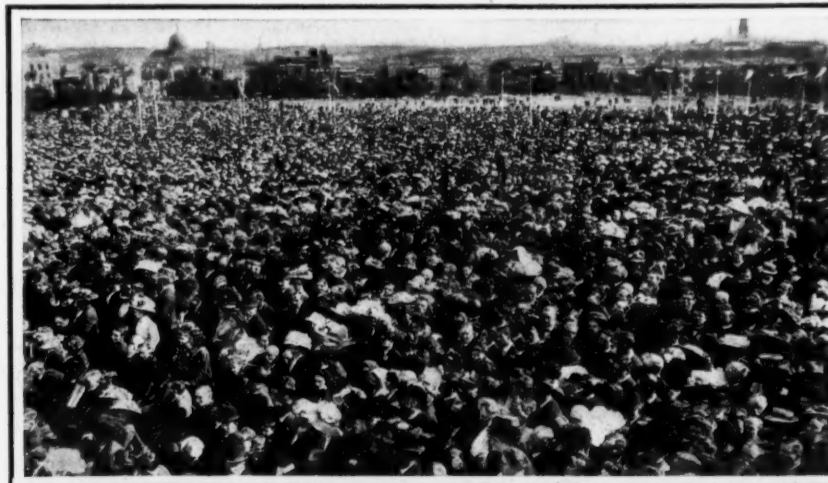
Fatal Accident in a Railway Tunnel.

Eleven workmen were killed and eight seriously injured when fifty feet of the old Erie Railroad tunnel at Jersey City, which is being demolished, caved in on September 11. Above is shown a rescue party bearing a body from the ruins nine hours after the catastrophe.



Princeton Winning a Tennis Championship.

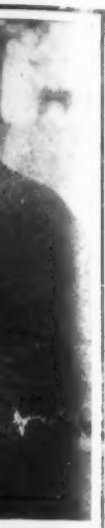
The finals of the recent Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament at Haverford, Pa., when the athletes from Old Nassau wrested the championship laurels from Yale in the doubles.



The Close of the Great Eucharistic Congress in Canada.

More than 100,000 Catholic laity and clergy marched through Montreal on September 11, the closing day of the Twenty-first Eucharistic Congress, and gathered at dusk in Fletcher's Field at the foot of Mount Royal. As Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore uttered the closing prayer the multitude fell upon their knees, singing the *Te Deum*.

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Dinner.
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ALWAYS THE
SA ME
GOOD OLD
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JUST OBSERVE FOR YOURSELF —
**Pronounced Individuality
and a Flavor more satisfy-
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describe, are Blatz exclusive
characteristics—so declare
those who really appreciate
character and quality in
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Quickly Relieves:
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AT ALL DRUGGISTS



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Original and unequalled.
Wood or tin rollers. "Improved"
requires no tacks. Inventor's
signature on genuine.
Stewart Hartshorn

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See Them BEFORE Paying.
These gems are chemical white
sapphires. Can't be told from
diamonds except by an expert.
Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So
hard they can't be filed and will cut
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you any style ring, pin or stud on approval—all charges
prepaid—no money in advance. Write for Free
illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure.
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This is what one of our op-
erators earned making photo
buttons with the
WONDER CANNON CAMERA
We can prove this. The cannon makes
finished photo buttons in 30 seconds,
ready to wear. No experience nor dark
room required. Complete outfit \$55.
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SWOLLEN VEINS, GOITRE or WENS, for
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will clean them off in a mild and pleasant manner. ABSORB-
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ens and restores tonicity to muscular fibres of the veins; takes out
swelling and inflammation—allays pain. Easy and safe to apply
—no odor, stain or grease. \$1.00 and \$2.00 per bottle, at drug-
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formation and reliable endorsements.
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SELF SHARPENING
CUTS TO THE END
Selling these Patented Scissors.
Can't be bought in stores. Every
pair guaranteed. Replaced if
not perfectly satisfactory. 2000
other fast sellers. No experi-
ence needed. We teach you. Proof furnished
of big profits. Write today for terms of free outfit.
THOMAS MFG. CO., 1214 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

A Long Call.
"Where are you going, mamma?"
asked three-year-old Lawrence.
"I am going calling," replied the
mother.
"Are you going to take the baby?"
asked Lawrence.
"Yes."
Lawrence studied a moment, then
asked, "And will he holler, too?"

Railroads Are Law-abiding.

A POPULAR feeling exists that the railroads do not want to observe the law. At the Portsmouth (N. H.) conference of sixty-five railroad attorneys, representing the Eastern roads and many from Western States, just as at an earlier conference at Atlantic City, there was not the least disposition to suggest means of evading the crude and drastic new railroad law. The sole purpose was to come to an understanding as to the real meaning of the law and then to advise all railroad officials what they must do to comply with it in letter and spirit.

Whatever may have been the history of the railroads years ago, they are now sincerely trying to observe the law. Forgetting the past, let us give them full credit for their present attitude. This does not mean that there are not certain features of the new law which are giving the railroads anxiety. The most important feature is the long and short haul clause. Perhaps the most momentous question in connection with this is the effect it may have upon export rates. The railroads have been accustomed to give lower rates on commodities intended for export than upon the same commodities intended for domestic consumption. In this way the country has been able to market its surplus product. E. J. Rich, general solicitor of the Boston and Maine, commenting on this fact, said:

A ruling by the courts that the railroads could not make a lower rate for export freight would mean that several industries, such as steel, coal, meat and grain, would be placed in a position where they could not meet foreign competition. It would mean that the country could not market its surplus, and there would be idle mills, thousands of men out of employment, and serious stagnation.

A narrow construction by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts of the so-called long and short haul clause would seriously disturb general business conditions. While none realizes this better than the railroads, they are prepared to abide by the interpretation of the commission and the decision of the courts. Many leading railroad men incline to the opinion that the public rather than the railways will be first to demand modification of some of the drastic features of the law.

Amateur Photographic Contest.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. In addition to the weekly contests there are special contests open for Decoration Day, Easter, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, for which a prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Use paper with a glossy finish, if possible. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered. N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

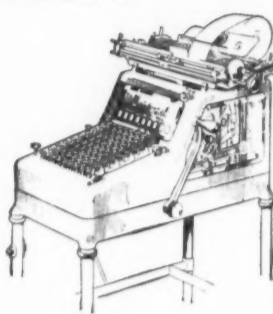
The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

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